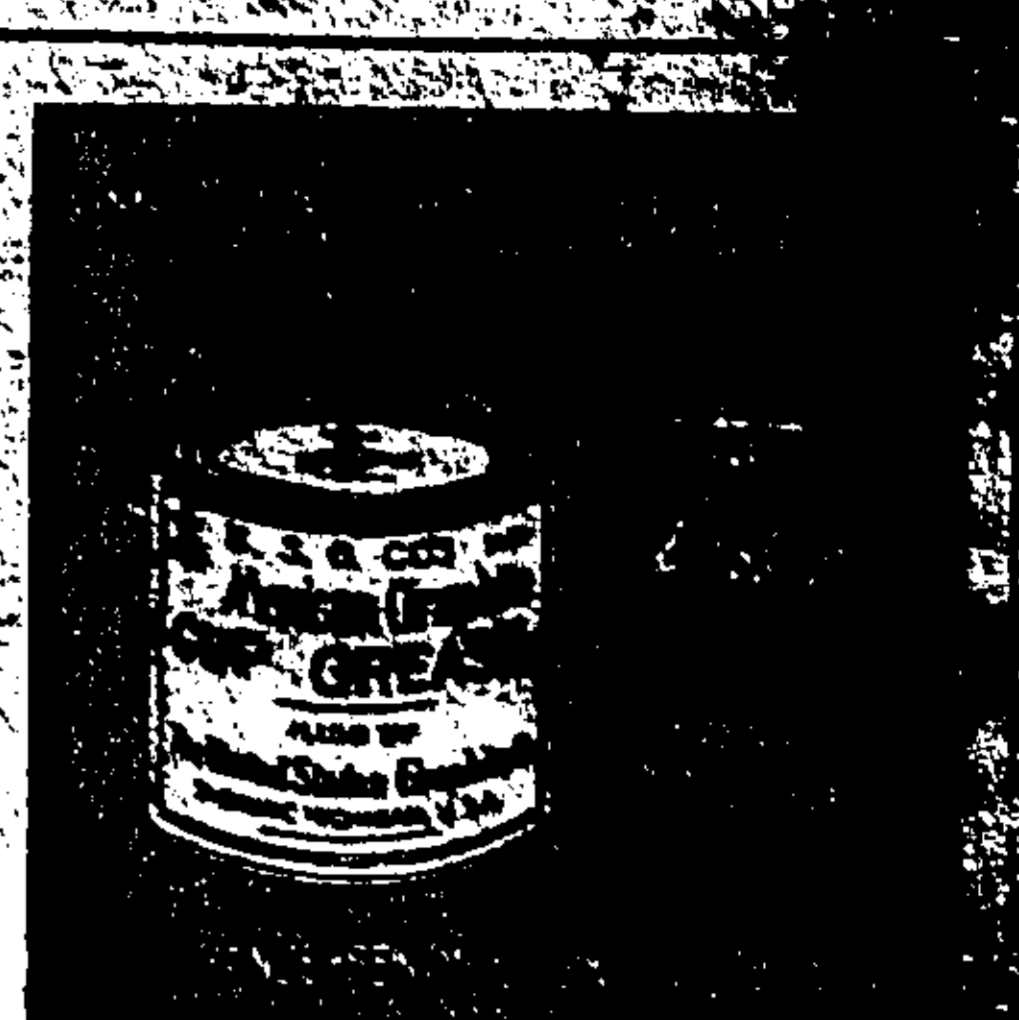


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EUROPEAN CRISIS.

STARTLING DEVOUEMENT AT PARIS.

FRENCH PREMIER RESIGNS.

Cannes Conference Abandoned.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, January 12. The centre of interest in international politics has temporarily shifted from Cannes to Paris, where early sensational developments are to be expected as regards the fate of the proposed Anglo-French pact guaranteeing France against German aggression, the rejection of which in its present form, which is suspected by France, is likely to lead to the downfall of M. Briand.

A Paris message states that the French Premier returned to the capital this morning to face his critics and to endeavour to convince his colleagues of the soundness of his attitude at Cannes. His position is undoubtedly seriously shaken owing to the impression, said to be shared by many members of the Cabinet at meetings on the 10th and 11th inst. presided over by M. Millerand, that he was considering modification of France's claims in respect of German reparations and acquiescence in a moratorium in exchange for the pact.

Paris, January 12. French Cabinet Ministers, hold that certain pledges should be exacted from the Soviet Government, particularly the recognition of Russia's enormous debt to France and French bondholders before admitting the Russian delegates to the economic conference at Genoa.

It is opined that M. Briand will take up a strong stand to-day at the Cabinet meeting, when he will submit the broad lines of the pact and then offer his colleagues the alternatives of complete solidarity with him or resignation *en bloc*. Even if he succeeds in getting his colleagues' endorsement of the plan evolved at Cannes, he will have to run the gauntlet of criticism in the Chamber later in the day with doubtful result.

M. Briand's Statement to the Chamber.

Paris, January 12. It has been clear for the past few days that M. Briand had lost contact with feeling in Paris regarding the major questions on the Cannes agenda. The Premier to-day took the bull by the horns, outlining his policy before the Chamber and especially repudiating French opposition to participation in the Genoa conference when the United States had agreed to participate therein, also emphasising the readiness of the majority of the Reparations Commission to grant Germany a moratorium, evincing an attitude of take or leave it.

M. Briand divined the unfriendly feeling of the House, and did not give an opportunity for an adverse vote. M. Millerand immediately accepted the Premier's resignation, the news of which came like a thunderclap at Cannes, where the labours of the conference have been thus rendered abortive. M. Loucheur announced his intention of returning to Paris immediately, although the conference continued to listen to Dr. Rathenau's statement to the delegations, subsequently making preparations to depart for home.

Paris, January 12. M. Briand's speech was delivered under trying circumstances. The Premier several times disgustedly packed up manuscripts owing to interruptions, but was persuaded to continue on the restoration of order by the President.

M. Briand warmly insisted upon French interests not being neglected, and movingly paid a tribute to British sincerity. He declared that Britain's land and sea forces would be beside France in the event of a menace to the latter's frontiers. This was greeted from a cry from the Right: "Britain has no Army."

A sensation followed the concluding statement. Accompanied by a disheartened gesture, M. Briand said: "I have no right to go forward to battle if I am not sure of not receiving a knife in the back."

French Premier Resigns.

M. Briand has resigned.

M. Briand's Message to Mr. Lloyd George.

M. Briand telegraphed Mr. Lloyd George opining that his successor will be able to resume the discussions and accomplish the plans which both had in view.

The Chamber re-assembles on Thursday.

Ex-President as Premier?

The President has summoned M. Poincare, who is regarded as a favourite for the Premiership.

Dismay at Washington.

Washington, January 12. M. Briand's resignation has been received with dismay in Conference circles.

Mr. Balfour's Imperturbability.

Mr. Balfour opined that M. Briand's resignation would not appreciably affect the Conference. A leading American delegate concurred in this view. Elsewhere in American official circles some uncertainty was expressed regarding the new French Government's attitude upon battleship limitation and other questions. Meantime M. Sarraut remains.

Examination of German Representatives.

The German delegation at Cannes is being examined before the Supreme Council to-day.

In the meantime Dr. Rathenau, as the principal spokesman, appeared before the Reparations Commission to explain the reason for the requested moratorium and showed remarkable skill in evading the Commissioners' questions and advancing arguments in support of his case.

He offered M. 400,000,000 (gold), accompanied by conditions relating to deliveries in kind, instead of M. 720,000,000, and asserted that the German trade balance showed a deficit of M. 1,500,000,000, which is estimated after allowing for depreciation of gold. German exports are computable at M. 2,500,000,000.

Dr. Rathenau offered guarantees in the shape of higher railway, postal, and telegraphic rates, a reduction in food subsidies, and an increased price for coal.

Small committees of German and Allied experts will study the facts and figures. The Germans brought ten trunks of documents.

THE CUNARD CO'S EXPLANATION.

Hungarian Quotum Said to Have Been Uncompleted.

(Reuter's Service.)

Washington, January 12.

The Cunard Line has sent a letter to the representatives of the Immigration Committee stating that investigations showed there was an error in the Secretary of Labour's accusations in connection with the imposition of fines mentioned in a cable of the 18th ult.

The company submits that the Immigration Bureau's earlier figures showed that the complement of Hungarian immigrants had not been reached at the time, and that all the Hungarians aboard the Aquitania were eligible for admission.

[The previous cable stated: Mr. Davis, Secretary of Labour, has ordered fines to the limit of the statute to be levied against the Cunard Line owing to the arrival on 10th inst. aboard the Aquitania of three hundred Hungarians although it is alleged that the Immigration Bureau on the 1st inst. informed all steamship lines that the Hungarian immigration quota up to July 1922 had been exhausted.]

THE BANCA ITALIANA DISCONTO.

Hopeful Plans for Reconstitution.

Rome, January 12.

It is reported on trustworthy authority that negotiations are progressing to reconstitute the Banca Disconto with Italian and foreign capital.

The firms of Kotto Kahn, of the United States, and Dreyfus, of Paris, are expected to participate in the new concern.

The Italian commercial delegation has issued a statement that the Banca Disconto opened on Tuesday with authority of the tribunal to transact certain business, including opening new current accounts free from the moratorium, the collection of bills and the purchase and sale of Government bonds. There is every hope of shortly removing all the remaining difficulties.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

Sino-Japanese Agreement on Shantung Railway Extensions.

Washington, January 12.

The Chinese and Japanese delegates have agreed upon details for the construction of three extensions of the Shantung Railway in the Kaiochow leasehold. The first two—namely, from Tsingtau to Shantung to Kaom and from Sachowfu—will be built by an international group, probably the existing Consortium; while the Cheloo-Weihsai extension will be constructed by China.

An attempt is now being made to agree on the question of opening the port of Tsingtau to all commerce on equal terms.

THE IRISH SETTLEMENT.

General Amnesty in Respect of Political Offences.

London, January 12.

Mr. Churchill has authorised the announcement that the King has granted an amnesty in respect of political offences in Ireland prior to the truce. The release of prisoners begins forthwith.

London, January 12.

The Pope has telegraphed the King his congratulations upon having contributed effectually to the great work of peace in Ireland.

MOPLAH LEADER CAPTURED.

London, January 12.

The India Office announces that Kunhamed Hadji, the principal leader of the Moplah insurgents, has been captured.

Rebels Executed.

Calcutta, January 12.

The death sentences on two notorious rebel chiefs and four followers have been carried out.

THE DUTCH MILITARY DEFAULTER CASE.

Sentences on Participants in Bomb Outrage.

The Hague, January 12.

The trial of the persons accused of complicity in a bomb outrage here in November last, when part of the house of Major Verpyck, a member of the Court-martial which tried the case of the military defaulter Groenendaal, was wrecked, has been concluded. Sentences ranging from eight to five years' imprisonment were passed.

THE LIGHT-HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Carpentier defeats Cook.

London, January 12.

At the Albert Hall, the boxing contest for the light heavy-weight championship of the world resulted in a victory for Carpentier, who knocked out George Cook, the Australian heavy-weight champion, in the fourth round.

GENERAL TSING VISITS FRENCH AEROPLANE WORKS.

London, January 12.

General Tsing, representing the Chinese Air Service, visited the French aeroplane works at Villa Coubly.

(Other Telegrams on Page 2.)

SEAMEN STRIKE.

Local Shipping Paralyzed.

THE GUILD'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

A strike of Chinese seamen commenced at nine o'clock this morning.

The first indications of the serious stage to which the situation had developed were given last night when the Secretary for Chinese Affairs made a hurried call at the Headquarters of the men's Union, and made an urgent appeal to the seamen to postpone their action until an agreement had been reached with the shipping companies concerned. This had no avail, for feelings had run high on account of the failure of the companies to reply to the three letters sent out one after the other within the last few days by the Union.

The exodus of seamen, which first commenced on the Canton and other river boats last night, became general this morning when large numbers of seamen packed up their belongings and came ashore without further ceremony. The Union has prepared for this eventuality with a highly organized system of registration, and many men left by the morning trains for Canton where they will be lodged in the boarding houses maintained by the Union.

Coastal shipping, of course, has become almost paralyzed, and as in the case of the Macao and Canton Steamboat Company which has issued a circular to the effect that sailings are cancelled until "further notice", the vessels that were due to leave to-day are being tied up by the strike.

An official of the Union, whom a reporter of the Telegraph saw this morning, expressed his regret that the Union had found it necessary to give effect to the ultimatum they issued yesterday morning. He thought that in a large measure the development had been brought about by the indifferent attitude of the shipping companies themselves which had not seen fit to reply to the communications repeatedly sent out by the Union. It would have facilitated the situation to a great extent and would have paved the way for an amicable settlement, he added, if some intimation had been given the shipping companies that they were willing to consider the solution of the question on the percentage basis. Though the demands of the Union were for an increase of 30 per cent. for those members who draw wages of \$30 per month, and 40 per cent. for those whose pay is under this sum, he indicated that a grant anywhere near these figures would have smoothed the progress of the negotiations and would not have brought about the present strike.

It is interesting to record the progress of events which have led up to the present stoppage. A demand for an increase was sent out by the Guild some time ago, but no answer was received from the Companies. A further demand was sent, but apart from the meeting held at the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs last Monday which, as we have already reported, was attended by representatives of Jardine, Matheson and Company and Messrs Butterfield and Swire and a seamen's delegation, there have been no formal negotiations between the employers and employed with regard to the wage matter. An ultimatum, which lucidly stated that a general strike would take place unless a reply was sent within 24 hours, was sent by the shipping companies by the Union yesterday morning, at 9 a.m. The time allowance expired at 9 o'clock this morning, by which time all Chinese seamen working on ships now in port had suspended work. Considerable agitation prevailed among the seamen yesterday and we understand that the strike will be participated in even by those men who have had the whole day to consider the desires of the Union, and it would not be too late if a reply had been received, say before five o'clock in the afternoon. The somewhat curt message he subsequently received was delivered by a messenger at his private residence at five o'clock, by which time it was too late to go round to the big waterfront to the companies for

shipping companies with a view to obtaining a reply.

The following is the ultimatum sent out by the Union:

"Dear Sir.—We beg to inform you that we have received no answer to our letters of the 25th, November and the 23rd, December last, except from Messrs Jardine Matheson and Co. Ltd., and Messrs Butterfield and Swire at whose request the representatives of this Union attended a meeting with the representatives of Messrs Jardine Matheson and Co. Ltd., and Messrs Butterfield and Swire on Monday last at the office of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, which meeting unfortunately proved fruitless.

"Under the circumstances we have to inform you that the members of the Union have reluctantly but unanimously resolved to declare a general strike unless some satisfactory answer to our demands is received before 10 a.m. on Friday next, the 13th inst.—Yours faithfully, P. S. Chan, Chairman."

In a notice given to each member of the Union exhorting the recipients not to flinch from their purpose, it is stated that "It must be remembered that we seamen have to leave our villages and to risk our lives in furious winds and great billows and endure numerous hardships, to earn small wages which are not sufficient to make ends meet." The notice states that to drop the matter at this stage is out of the question as it would mean waste of the tremendous labour involved in framing the petition, etc., and further it would reflect upon the resolution of the Seamen's Union. "We must carry out the resolution at all events," the notice read. "The arrow is in the bow string and should be discharged. Can the rider of a running horse, on the field give up his whip?" The notice ends by advising members to respect the law, however anxious they be to attain their object.

We understand that some of the shipping companies have granted increases to their native crews quite recently and are endeavouring to obtain the views of the men themselves as the Union's demands, before they reply to the Union. The rates paid by the various shipping companies are not uniform and this is also a matter which the companies wish time to inquire into. The decision to negotiate direct with the men came too late as the crews have already left their vessels. The only course for the owners to arrive at a correct appreciation of the situation will have to be adopted, it seems, through the medium of the Union's representatives.

The Guild's Complaint.

Mr. M. K. Lo, who has been retained by the seamen to act as their legal representative in the negotiations, deplored the unpromising attitude taken up by the owners and which was directly responsible for the action the men had taken. The strike, he declared, had been averted if the owners had responded to those letters by consenting to a direct negotiation with the Union leaders, not so much with the view to a surrender to the men's terms, as to provide an opportunity for a meeting to effect a settlement satisfactory to both sides. A meeting of the principal companies was known to be held yesterday morning, and Mr. Lo said he had forwarded a communication to them in which the desires of the Union were set forth, but it was ignored. When, at the eleventh hour, the shipping companies realised that some response was called for, they sent a communication to Mr. Lo saying briefly that they had decided to negotiate directly with the crews of their respective ships. That was unsatisfactory to the representatives of the Guild who considered that they were being completely ignored in the matter, and as there had always been close co-operation between them and the members, the strike became an accomplished fact.

Mr. Lo said that the owners had the whole day to consider the desires of the Union, and it would not be too late if a reply had been received, say before five o'clock in the afternoon. The somewhat curt message he subsequently received was delivered by a messenger at his private residence at five o'clock, by which time it was too late to go round to the big waterfront to the companies for

the strike being well under way, as the Secretary for Chinese Affairs could judge for himself when he made that hurried call at the Union's quarters last night.

Strike Items.

One shipping man interviewed to-day said that the companies concerned were taking things very coolly. Trade at present was very slack and coasting vessels had not been paying their way for some time past. He instanced the number of steamers absent at the docks, particularly at Tientsin Dock, for annual overhaul and repairs.

On the waterfront this morning Shipmasters and Engineers of Coastal and River boats all had the same story to tell. Yesterday afternoon they received written notice that all the men on board would cease work to-day. This is what happened in nearly every case, all seamen, firemen, cooks and messroom boys joining the movement. Scratch meals improvised by stewards were the order of the day. In most cases four or five men stood by the ship, the Boatswains, No. 1 Firemen and Stewards. Men on big ocean-going vessels are, apparently, not affected, coming under a different scale of wages. Ships on the Shanghai run are also said to still have their full complement, the men in the case of these vessels being natives of Ningpo. There are said to be several instances, however, of Ningpo men on ships lying up here having joined the strike through intimidation.

It is said that 18 months ago the sailors and firemen received an advance of wages to the extent of \$5.00 per month. In some quarters it is thought that a similar advance now would end the present dispute.

Another party, interviewed, said that no matter what advance in wages was allowed, the Boatswains, No. 1 Firemen and Stewards would profit most, owing to the present system of engaging ships' crews, these individuals were responsible for the engagement of the men under them and, furthermore, received their wages in a lump for distribution to the men for whom they were responsible. On one ship the wages per month are as follows:—Boatswain \$31; No. 1 Fireman \$32; Firemen \$26 and Coal Passers \$23.

There is also much comment among Officers and Engineers at the manner in which the several Companies have ignored the seamen's demands. Although letters have been sent on several occasions during the past three months only in one instance, a Japanese shipping firm, has there been even so much as an acknowledgment.

(Continued on Page 4.)

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The J. C. J. L. advise consignees of cargo of the arrival in port of the S.S. Van Cloon.—Page 4.

S. P. C. A. Membership Cards may be obtained on application to the Hon. Treasurer.—Page 4.

Volunteer Orders appear on Page 4.

Doris Kenyon is featured in "The Bandbox" now appearing at the World Theatre.—Page 12.

"The Kid" is again being shown to-night at the Coronet and "The Leopard Woman" at the Kowloon Theatre.—Page 12.

There will be a lecture on "International Friendship" in the City Hall on January 17.—Page 4.

Notice of a petition to be presented to the Supreme Court by the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Coy. appears on Page 4.

To-day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7½d.

The Weather.

8 p.m. Barometer—29.94 Temperature—69° Humidity—70°

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day is 5.23 p.m.

NOTICE.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

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Call Flag "L"Sole Agents for
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Motors from 12 B.H.P. to
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also spare parts.Works Tel. K.21.
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Harbour Engineers K.604.
R.622.
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METALS

of all kinds, especially for ship-
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Complete stock. Best terms.
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CERTIFICATED MASSAGE.
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HIGH CLASS PHOTOGRAPH.

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take yours in EXCELLENT
CONDITION and NATURAL
COMPLEXION instead of mere-
ly clear and sharp.
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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT

COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
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MARTIN'S

APOL & STEEL

PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box
of Martin's Pills in the house, so that
in the first sign of any irregularity of
the system a timely dose may be ad-
ministered. Those who use them recom-
mend them, because they are so reliable.
All Chemists and Stores sell them
throughout the World, except New York,
Harris, Chicago, Southampton, Reg.

MARTIN'S

APOL & STEEL

PILLS

For Ladies & Pills

"For the Blood is the Life"

Sufferers

from Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers,
Rheumatism, Gout, Swellings,
Eczema, Itch, Pimples and Eruptions.
Gentle, Blood-purifying, most reliable that
the only sure way to complete and lasting relief
is to free the blood of the poisonous waste
matter, the one cause of such troubles.
Clarke's Blood Mixture contains ingredients
which soon "over-
come and expel
the impurities
that clog the
system and
keep the blood
pure and healthy
to its credit."Clarke's
Blood
MixturePresent to take
Of all Chemists
and Stores.Beware of cheap
imitations.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW ENTENTE.

Cannes, Jan. 12.
A French semi-official statement affirms that the proposed
Anglo-French Guarantee Pact is limited to ten years, but may be
renewed without further notice. It consists of four or five pre-
cise and unambiguous articles. It maintains intact French rights
under the Versailles Treaty and, besides, Britain undertakes to
give military assistance to France if unprovokedly attacked by
Germany. The demilitarization clauses of the Rhineland are rein-
forced as both Powers undertake to intervene if Germany violates
the military clause of the Treaty. The Pact does not refer to
reparations or the question of sanctions. Belgium will be invited
to join the Pact by the conclusion of an analogous Anglo-Belgian
Treaty reinforcing the defensive Franco-Belgian Convention.

THE PACIFIC FORTIFICATIONS.

Washington, Jan. 12.
While awaiting word from Tokio regarding the Pacific fortifica-
tions in the Naval Treaty, representatives of the Big Five to-day
considered other features of the Treaty. A question which Tokio
must decide is whether the string of islands extending 300 miles
south of Japan should be included in territory where, under the
provisions of the Treaty, fortifications are to remain in statu quo;
or in other words, what is the extent geographically of the term
"Pacific Island?" The delay in arriving at a solution of this
question makes it improbable that the plenary session of the Con-
ference will be held until next week.

GERMAN ENTERPRISE.

London, Jan. 12.
It is reported that Herr Stinnes has offered to the Dutch East-
Indian Government a loan of ten million sterling at six per cent.
on condition that the 1922 contracts be placed with his combine.
The budget provides for extensive constructional work in
Java and Herr Stinnes is apparently hoping to secure the contracts,
totaling forty million sterling, in order to further the already
far-reaching trade relations with the Dutch Indies.
The Germans are instituting a central organization of the Ger-
man Chamber of Commerce for the East Indies with a branch at
the Hague.

HOLLAND AND THE NINE-POWER AGREEMENT.

London, Jan. 12.
It is reported from Washington that there is anxiety in respon-
sible quarters lest Holland drop out of the nine-power agreement
and request that any reference to her East Indian empire be limited
to a careful statement of islands acknowledging Dutch sovereignty.

FRANCO-BRITISH PACT.

London, Jan. 12.
The papers report that M. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George reached
a full agreement as regards the principal features of the forth-
coming Franco-British Treaty for mutual protection. It has elicited
everywhere in France the greatest satisfaction, the result being
largely ascribed to M. Briand's frankness and diplomatic skill.HONGKONG SHIPBUILD-
ING.Launch of Bulk Oil
Lighter.On Tuesday evening, Messrs W.
S. Bailey & Co. Ltd. launched from
their shipyard at Kowloon the bulk
oil lighter Delaware.The vessel has been built to the
order of the Standard Oil Co. of
New York and is 171 feet in length
by 35 feet in depth. She is de-
signed to carry 350,000 gallons of
oil in eight oil tight compartments
operated from one pump room, the
pump capacity being 160 tons per
hour and the pumps adapted for
operation either from the shore
or from vessel alongside. There is
also a cargo hold forward for the
carriage of case oil and the
vessel is so built that propelling
machinery may readily be fitted if
required later on.The Delaware is altogether an
exceedingly well designed and well
built vessel and presents a very
fine appearance on the water.
Prestily dressed with flags for
launching, the ceremony of naming
the vessel was gracefully performed
in the time honoured manner by
Mrs. D. H. Cameron. There were
also present Mr. D. H. Cameron,
Mr. J. A. Shaw, Mr. H. A. P.
Cowan, Mr. F. D. Tracy, Mr. and
Mrs. H. C. Durrachmidt, Mr.
A. L. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. A.
Fothergill, Mr. H. C. Page, Mr.
W. L. Barker, Mr. C. C. Sand-
strom, Miss E. B. Brett, Mrs.
P. A. Hollander, Mr. W. G.
Lawson, Mr. C. M. Larsen, Mr.
and Mrs. Goodwin and Mr. and
Mrs. W. S. Bailey.To the usual accompaniment of
cracker firing and cheers the vessel
took the water, after which the
party adjourned to the firm's office
for light refreshments. When
some of the good things had been
disposed of Mr. Bailey said:—
Ladies and Gentlemen:—On
behalf of my firm I have to
thank you for your attendance hereto-day at the launch of the
Delaware and I have also to thank
Mr. Cameron for so kindly lau-
ching and christening the vessel.
This is, I think, the fourth and
largest bulk oil lighter we have
built for the Standard Oil Co. and
she will I hope be as great a
success as her predecessor, the
Mefco. She could, I think,
scarcely be a greater success than
the Mefco unless she were a
submarine for I remember seeing
the Mefco loaded almost level with
the water, and it has been her
normal condition of working for 14
years I am afraid we cannot very
well improve, upon her as a surface
carrier: possibly the Standard
Oil Co. may later on require
submarine oil carriers as well as
surface vessels in which case
we shall be glad to do our
best for them in this respect.
(Applause.) The Delaware has
been built during a period of con-
siderable labour difficulty, and un-
der the conditions of the colony I wish
to express our appreciation of the con-
sideration given us by the owners
in these circumstances. I believe
that in the Delaware the Standard
Oil Co. have a first class vessel,
and great credit is due to Mr. Todd,
who is perhaps the strictest and at
the same time one of the most
courteous Inspectors we have ever
had. (Applause.) I now ask Mrs.
Cameron to kindly accept this
hand-bag as a memento of the
launching and I ask you all to join
me in drink very heartily success
to the Delaware and to the Stan-
dard Oil Co. of New York.The toast having been enthusias-
tically honoured Mr. Cameron
thanked Mr. Bailey, on behalf of
his wife, and said Messrs Bailey
& Co. had been doing work for his
Company for nearly 20 years and
he had no doubt the Delaware
would prove as satisfactory as the
previous work by her builders. Mr.
Cameron said he had prepared
quite a long speech which his
hearsers would be glad to know
severe cold prevented him from
delivering, but he wished Messrs
Bailey & Co. every success.
(Applause.)Mr. Todd also suitably responded.
The most exciting game ever
known in the Shanghai Amateur
Billiard Championship was played
at the Masonic Club last week in
the semi-final between Mr. C. W.
Porter and Mr. E. D. Bush, 8/90
up. Before dinner, beyond two
fine breaks by Mr. Porter, presen-
tation, there was little excite-
ment. The present champion
made an 86 and a 60, but for the
rest was very much off form. The
finish was close. Near the end the
scores were 743-786 in Mr. Porter's
favour. Mr. Bush made a masterly
46, 748-781, leaving him only 19 to
get.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mrs. Shields.

The news of the sudden death of
Mrs. Margaret (Peggy) Shields,
the wife of Mr. G. H. Shields,
Postal Commissioner, Shanghai,
which occurred at the General Hos-
pital on the 29th December as
already reported by us, was received
with deep regret by many friends in
Hongkong. Mrs. Shields was the
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexan-
der Stevenson, North British Dis-
tillery House, Edinburgh, was mar-
ried in March 1910 and only arrived
in Shanghai in July of that year.
Mrs. Shields served as a V.A.D.
during the War and was attached
to Craigleith Hospital, in Edin-
burgh. She was no mean musi-
cian and those who enjoyed her
friendship will ever remember the
pleasure her musical gifts and ac-
complishments gave them.Mrs. Shields was not in robust
health for some time, but there
never was cause for anxiety and it
was a great shock when the news
of the end came, the cause of death
being cerebral tumour.The funeral services at The
Bubbling Well Chapel and at the
graveyard on the 31st December
were conducted by the Rev. A. N.
Rowland, Chaplain of Union
Church.Mr. Shields is well known in
Hongkong and South China, having
been stationed in Canton for about
ten years, and we are sure that his
many friends mourn with him and
extend to him their heartfelt
sympathy in his sudden and sad
bereavement. Among the many
beautiful floral tributes were taken
from the following: Mother and
Dad, Charlie, Sisters and Brothers,
Edie and Edinburgh Cums,
Mother and Belle and Sisters
and Brothers, Uncle George
and Aunt Mary and family, Frank
and Flo, David and Jimmie, Mr.
and Mrs. J. M. C. Rousseau, Mr.
and Mrs. E. Toller, Mr. and
Mrs. H. D. Summers, Mr. and
Mrs. F. B. Tollyday, Dr. and Mrs.
Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Riggan-
bach, Mr. and Mrs. Kitching, G. G.
Hoppeler, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. H.
Ferguson, Mr. Gordon Lowder, Dr.
and Mrs. Evans Jones, Mr. and
Mrs. R. M. Austin, Mr. and Mrs.
R. L. Alkin and Doreen, Dr. and
Mrs. J. B. Fearn, Mr. and Mrs.
E. C. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. R.
Johns, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Mills
and Rubbles, Mr. and Mrs. Wade,
Edinburgh, Mrs. Harry Richardson
and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. W.
Olson, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Sleep,
Bruce and Betty, Mr. and Mrs.
Greenfield, Mr. and Mrs. Y.
Chien, Mr. and Mrs. A. M.
Chaplain, Mr. and Mrs. A. F.
Deer, Mr. and Mrs. A. L.
John, Mr. and Mrs. Chaudoin, Mr.
and Mrs. J. C. Carter, Mr. and
Mrs. William Grey, Mr. and Mrs.
A. E. Lanning, Mr. and Mrs.
Gutierrez Vienna, Mr. and Mrs.
Eccarnasco, Messrs. A. H. Hyland,
J. C. Parkin, D. McLorn, H. G.
Donald Mennie, J. S. Chisholm,
Homer Wong, P. L. Oakley Hill,
Edmond Stepin, A. Rosario, F. L.
Smith and the heads of depart-
ments and the postal staff of the
Shanghai Post Office and Postal
Supply Department.

BILLIARDS.

The Shanghai Cham-
pionship.The most exciting game ever
known in the Shanghai Amateur
Billiard Championship was played
at the Masonic Club last week in
the semi-final between Mr. C. W.
Porter and Mr. E. D. Bush, 8/90
up. Before dinner, beyond two
fine breaks by Mr. Porter, presen-
tation, there was little excite-
ment. The present champion
made an 86 and a 60, but for the
rest was very much off form. The
finish was close. Near the end the
scores were 743-786 in Mr. Porter's
favour. Mr. Bush made a masterly
46, 748-781, leaving him only 19 to
get.Mr. Porter made a desperate at-
tempt with a very difficult cushion
jump, only just failing. It
seemed all over, but Mr. Bush
muffed a beginner's pot and
Porter got to 775-787 with a run of
80, failing at a simple cannon. Mr.
Bush, all nerves, missed a two-
inch cannon when trying to nurse
the balls and Porter started another
break. He was at 792, playing in
hand, and the game seemed over,
but he missed. His opponent
could only pot the white and then
was given a miss, which made the
game 798 all.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

Quarter of A Million
Lanterns.Although the Prince of Wales
will not be with us for at least an-
other three months, all arrange-
ments for giving him a right royal
reception during his couple of days
stay in the Colony are
well under way. A Press re-
presentative yesterday made a
few inquiries regarding the
illumination and decorations and
from what was told him by various
members of the Committee it is cer-
tain that never in the history of the
Colony has such enormous prepara-
tion been made in this direction.
We are promised when the great
day arrives that the Colony, which
so admirably lends itself to an
extensive scheme of illumination
will be, to use a well-worn and
frequently abused phrase, "a
veritable fairyland". Red will be
the predominant colour. In a chat
with Mr. Montague Ede, who has
charge of the supply of lanterns,
the press representative was infor-
med that, up to date, applications had
been received for 100,000 Chinese
lanterns. These will each be one
foot long and the candles supplied
with the lanterns will burn for a
period of eight hours. So far
the members of the Chinese
community have not notified
their requirements. We sug-
gested to Mr. Ede that the
total number might eventually
reach somewhere in the neighbour-
hood of a quarter of a million. Mr.
Ede agreed that a great many more
applications would come in and
as some 120,000 lanterns were
employed in the Burma festival,
he did not think our estimate
would be very far out.Enquiry at the Hongkong
Electric Company elicited the
information that orders for at least
a dozen electric designs from
private residents have been sent in
and are already in course of
execution. Most of these consist
of illuminated Prince of Wales
Feathers and the inscription
"God Bless our Prince". Those
who witnessed the brilliant
scene in Statue Square on
the occasion of the Peace
celebrations, when some 3,000
lights were employed, will have
some idea of the magnificent
spectacle promised for the Prince's
visit when we mention that the
Electric Company is making
arrangements for fixing up at least
5,000 bulbs, most of which will be
arranged around Queen Victoria's
statue.The Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, who
is the Chairman of the Illumina-
tions Committee and who designed
the reception pavilion and the
Statue Square decorations, showed
our representative the plan of
what it is proposed to do.
Forty-eight large pillars and 110
smaller ones will be erected around
the square, these being artificially
decorated with flags surmounted by
the Prince of Wales' Feathers.
From the evergreen festoons will
hang red Chinese lanterns. The
work on the pavilion is proceeding
rapidly and when it is completed
will, to judge from the plans, be a
very imposing, if not very substan-
tial, structure. The reception hall
will be capable of seating 1,100
people and has standing accom-
modation for a great many
more. There will also be a ball
room, capable of accommodating
some thousands, with a balcony
for the band, refreshment bars and
a retiring room, with a private exit
into Statue Square. We have
already published the dimensions
and other particulars about this
strikingly designed building.Many residents, we hear, propose
to display devices with illuminated
Chinese lanterns, which are in
greater favour than the more
expensive electrical designs.THE OLD STYLE OF
CEMENT BIFOCALSwith their disfiguring and annoy-
ing dividing line has been sup-
planted by a new lens with two
foet called Kryptok invisible
bifocal lens. The upper portion
of the glass for distance and the
lower for reading ground from
one single piece of glass. The
Hongkong Optical Co., successors
to Clark & Co., refracting and
manufacturing opticians—the
most competent optical manu-
facturing establishment in the
Colony—located in 53, Queen's
Road Central, manufacture this
kind of invisible bifocal lens on
all prescriptions in either regular
or Toric forms.

HOW SOLICITORS GROW RICH.

"One must not go on replying
to solicitors' letters, or the solicitors
would become rich beyond
the dreams of avarice," remark-
ed Judge Cluer at Shoreditch
County Court. "As long as you
replied the solicitors would
reply."

NOVEL COSTUME HAS A SPANISH ACCENT.



By Marian Hale.

A Spanish comb doesn't neces-
sarily make a Spanish costume,
yet the green crepe cashmere
trimmed in black and white fringe
has a decidedly Spanish flavor.
The dress shown has a novel
waist effect, the sleeves being
merely pieces of the goods caught
in such a manner as to fall in acape-like effect in the back.
The skirt is richly embroidered
in points, from which the fringe
falls.
This novel costume, while it
suggests the stage, is really a
dinner gown, although its use
extends to reception or afternoon
functions.JAPANESE TRADE
IN 1921.

Depression all Round.

All the leading Osaka papers
devote editorials to a review of
this year's economic develop-
ments. The Asahi says that the
Japanese economic world in 1921,
following the reaction that has
prevailed since April, 1920, passed
by without recovering from its
stagnation and depression. It is
the rapid decrease in the capitali-
zation of projected undertakings
that tells most eloquently of the
economic depression in 1921.
Capitalization from January to
the end of November (according
to the investigations by the
Bank of Japan) aggregated
¥2,037,000,000 or ¥1,250,000,000
for new establishment and
¥787,000,000 for extensions.
Accordingly, each month has
¥185,000,100 on an average, so
that this year's capitalization,
based upon that average figure,
comes to ¥2,222,000,000. This
figure shows a decrease of some
¥3,000,000,000 as compared with
1920, ¥1,800,000,000 with 1919,
and ¥400,000,000 with 1918.
Comparing the same figure, with
the monthly capitalization re-
corded as standing at ¥1,148,000,
000 in March of last year when
trade was at its climax, the
Asahi expresses surprise at the
profundity of the vicissitudes
experienced.Then the Asahi deals with the
share market. After giving a
table of the fluctuations of the
important shares in 1921 and
1920 in the Eastern and Western
Stock Exchanges, it proceeds to
state that, as a reaction from the
excessive fall after March of last
year, those shares did recover
commensurately afterwards, so
this year's minimum prices, when
compared with those of last year,
rank far above them in general;
but a comparison between the
maximum prices for last year
and this year shows that ordinary
shares this year are maintained
at but one-half of last year's
value and some shares at only one-
fourth. Accordingly, the amount
of the decline in the whole of
the share capital in the country
will make a tremendous sum, in
proportion to which decline the
realisable value of security papers
of this sort has been lost.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Overseas trade is no more
cheerful a theme: After giving
figures of imports, exports, etc. in
1921, compared with the prece-
ding year, the Asahi estimates the
diminution of purchasing power
in all countries, the advance in
domestic prices, and the adver-
sities in exchange quotations
which all contribute to the
decrease in the export trade.
Above all, the advance in
domestic prices, the same
paper says emphatically, is
the prime reason for the
export trade having beenso much depressed. That is, the
prosperity of Japan's export trade
during and immediately after the
war can only be regarded merely
as reflecting the benevolence of
European and American coun-
tries, who were too busy engaging
in re-constructive works during
and since the war to look after
other things. So long as Japanese
commodities still stand highest
in price in the whole world and
maintain their bad quality, not-
withstanding that all countries
have completed preparations for
taking the field in competitive
commerce, Japanese goods will
be doomed on the world's market.
The advance in Japanese prices
has stemmed the export trade on
one side and, on the other, helped
forward more and more the ten-
dency to an excess of imports.
Last year, Japan's overseas trade
already showed an excess of
imports totalling ¥388,000,000,
and this year's excess of imports
also reached ¥353,000,000, de-
spite the casual activity in the
export of raw silk since October.
And it is a matter worthy of
notice that, while the gross
amount of trade decreased too as
compared with last year, only the
excess of imports shows the same
figure as last year. So far as the
views of Mr. Inoue, President
of the Bank of Japan, Japan's
accounts receivable outside the
trade are about ¥150,000,000.
Be that as it may, ¥300,000,
000 calculated after the balance
is struck, is towards the
excess of payment, the specie
abroad declining commensurately.Japan's specie, which was calcu-
lated at ¥2,183,000,000 in January
of this year, is only ¥2,101,000,000
according to the authorities' an-
nouncement in December, thus a
decline of ¥82,000,000 is already
recorded. The Government and
Bank of Japan authorities, driven
into a sort of mania, are in
great earnest to harbour, as they
express it, ¥2,100,000,000 of specie,
and still prohibit sternly the export
of gold and are trying to counter-
act imports, what with abating
from offering import exchange
funds and what with restricting
the issue of letters of credit.
However, so long as such high
prices as at present are main-
tained at home, a proper propor-
tion between exports and imports
can never be obtained. The proof
of the pudding is in the eating;
this year also passed by with the
excess of imports month by
month, and it has come about
that of a colossal excess of im-
ports amounting to ¥350,000,000
in the end, ¥200,000,000, calcu-
lated as the difference between it
and the "invisible imports," must
be paid for with the specie
abroad.MANILA FREIGHTS.
Messrs. Warner, Batters,
Ltd., Manila, in their
circular to hand, state that
the China Coast markets steady,
with no change in rates. No local
fixtures are reported.

NOTICE.

NEW MUSIC

Rosy Cheeks
I aint nobody's darling
Yoo-Hoo
Sweet Lady
Say it with Music
When the Sun goes down
It must be someone
Strut: Miss Lizzie
Song of India
Dangerous Blues
Jealous of You
Humpty Dumpty
I've got the joys
Royal Garden Blues
Oh: Joy
Remember the Rose
I wonder if you still care for me
all at MOUTRIES

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SOLE AGENT,
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HONGKONG.

ENGLISH LEGIONARIES
BACK FROM SPAIN.Deplorable Tale of Cruelty
and Privation.

Fifty-two ragged and disillusioned Englishmen, whose haggard appearance told a tale of misery and privation, arrived in London a few weeks ago.

They were soldiers of misfortune, back from a terrible campaign with the Spanish army in Morocco.

Workless and destitute, the men enlisted three months before in the English contingent raised by the Foreign Legion of Spain for the war against the Moors.

Now they are all bitterly repenting of their decision.

WORSE THAN GERMAN PRISONS. They have awful stories to tell of treatment that exceeded in brutality the worst horrors of the German prison camps, and of terrible atrocities committed by the Spaniards.

Men after men told how they had been beaten, bullied and tormented. It was alleged that Spanish officers had imprisoned legionaries without a trial, and caused them to be tortured, and that some men had even been tied to posts in the firing-line.

Half-starved, ill-equipped, and without proper medical attention, they were made to bear the brunt of the fighting. As "storm troops" they took part in eleven battles, and suffered in casualties, four killed and 22 wounded.

SAVED THE SPANIARDS.

"We saved the Spaniards from disaster," said one man, and in return we got nothing but brutality."

The men, who were brought home from Madrid by the British authorities, were taken charge of by officials of the Y.M.C.A. upon their arrival at Victoria, and conducted to the association's hut in Grosvenor-gardens.

Clad in all sorts of odd garments, amongst which overcoats were conspicuous by their absence, the scene was suggestive of a bandits' bivouac. Many of the party were hatless and with no underclothes, whilst others wore, beneath riding breeches and puttees, canvas shoes with rope bottoms.

One youth was bare-legged, and several who were wounded had an arm or a leg in bandages.

WHIPPED EVERY DAY.

Probably the "toughest" soldier of the party is C. Saunders, of York, who stated that he was 17, though he looks a mere lad.

From the story he told, it would appear that he endured as much as any of his companions.

"Once when I had gone for a walk in Melilla I was put in prison on my return because I had been away for four hours, and beaten daily, for eight or nine weeks, with whips. I was, too, frequently struck with rifle-butts, and often punched with the fist," he said.

"For eight days I had to carry about a hundredweight of stones, until at length my strength gave out and I was unable to do so any longer.

"There is no such thing as a trial of any sort. You are simply put into the 'callabous' (prison) and kept there until they think fit to let you out. If you speak to anybody they 'dab you one' (indicating a punch).

"I thought all this was bad enough, but it was nothing to what we had to go through when we got to the front.

ALL TIED TO POSTS.

"As punishment for some offence or other—what it was I never knew—I was made one of a working party in the firing-line.

We were all tied to posts with our hands behind us and left there, under fire, with bullets whistling around us, until there was some dead to be buried. Then we were taken down, and when we had finished our job trussed up again. None of us had anything but a shovel to defend ourselves with.

"A chum of mine—he was once a head waiter in London—was shot and died while tied to a post. He was next to me in the line.

"One day, when I was tied up like this, the Moors swooped down upon us, and the Spaniards ran away without even releasing us. They were the 4th (Princesses) Regiment—a crack corps—and the 15th and 34th Regiments. They threw down their rifles and left their machine-guns behind.

DROVE THE MOORS BACK.

"Fortunately for us, our men of the Legion drove them back again at the point of the bayonet, otherwise I don't suppose you would have heard this story."

"A terrible story was told by Edward White, of Norfolk-street

Blackfriars-road, who served 4½ years with the London Regiment during the war.

BULLIED AND TORTURED.

"I went through something in France," said White, "but the hardships there were as nothing compared with those I and my comrades had to endure in Morocco."

"We were bullied and tortured, clad in rags and half-starved."

"We were with the Foreign Legion—a force about 2,000 strong, composed of Germans, Italians, Greeks, Frenchmen, and recruits of all nationalities. Many of them were ex-convicts."

All our officers and most of the n.c.o.'s were Spaniards, and for no other reason than because we could not understand their words of command they would hit us with rifles, sticks, and whips."

"One man accidentally collided with a Spanish officer. For this he was put into prison, and a bag of stones, weighing about 150lb., was tied round his neck. He had to endure this until he collapsed."

"This same punishment was meted out to me for being absent from camp for five hours. I was put into prison for six weeks without having been tried; and every day for eight days I had to carry a huge bag of stones on my back—for four hours in the morning and four in the afternoon."

"Our uniform was of a thin khaki drill. We had no overcoats or blankets, although the nights were bitterly cold. We had no stockings, and the only protection for our feet was a pair of thin canvas shoes."

"Men with sores all over their bodies were left unattended by the doctors, and even cases of dysentery were neglected."

"All the fighting was left to the Foreign Legion. The Spanish regulars were kept in the rear 'in reserve,' while we were used 'as storm troops.'"

"SPANISH ATROCITIES. It was terrible work. Day after day we had to march miles to the attack over mountainous country. We could not rely on the Spanish troops for any help. As soon as they saw the Moors they ran."

"In some instances the Spaniards were guilty of awful atrocities. After one battle, in which, as usual, we had done the fighting, I saw a party of regulars decapitate two dead Moors, put the ears in their pockets, and later throw the skulls about the camp."

"When the Moors heard of this practice, they retaliated in an abominably cruel manner whenever they captured a Spaniard."

LETTER FROM MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

"We believe that our repatriation was due to the efforts of one of our comrades, named Jack Harris, who wrote to Mr. Lloyd George early in the campaign. He received a reply from the Prime Minister, saying that the matter would be investigated by Foreign Office officials."

Mr. Frank Briant, M.P., who has interested himself in behalf of the unfortunate men, closely interrogated them upon their arrival at the hut."

"I have warned them that if they exaggerate they may defeat their own ends," said Mr. Briant to a

representative, "and from the conversation I have had with them I think the accounts which they give of their truly terrible experiences may be taken as true and unvarnished facts."

"I am sending an urgent letter to the Foreign Office stating the facts and urging that the Government should immediately apply to the Spanish Government for an advance of the money due."

"It should be understood that the men have not deserted. The Spanish Government let them go presumably to avoid possible difficulties."

Representatives of the British Legion who came to the assistance of the stranded men asked that they should appoint three of their number to put forward their case, which the Legion would then take up.

LORD R. CECIL'S INTER-NATIONALISM.

A debate of the World's Prime Ministers.

Lord Robert Cecil, addressing a meeting on behalf of the League of Nations Union, described the constitution of the Assembly of the League, referring to some of its distinguished members. He remarked that he would not say he was satisfied—he hoped he never should be satisfied. He should like to see all the Prime Ministers of the various nations present in the assembly, and he should like to see other representatives chosen, not only from the official classes but from all classes of the community. He should like to see representatives of the working classes and of women, and so on.

Still, the assembly was a body of very distinguished representatives of the different countries. The most striking fact about the assembly was that these delegates from so many countries of the world, meeting together for the common object of preserving the peace of the world, had developed both in the first and second Assembly a unity and corporate life as great as that of the Middlesex County Council or any similar body. That was a very remarkable thing if they considered the immense variety of the nations represented in the assembly.

They must allow that if the League had done nothing else but bring into existence a means whereby men of different nationalities and civilisations could work together harmoniously it would have exhibited to the world a great object lesson of what could be done towards the unity of the nations of the world. The League had nothing of the nature of a super State. It was a collection of free and independent States meeting together with the common object of promoting international co-operation and preserving the peace of the world."

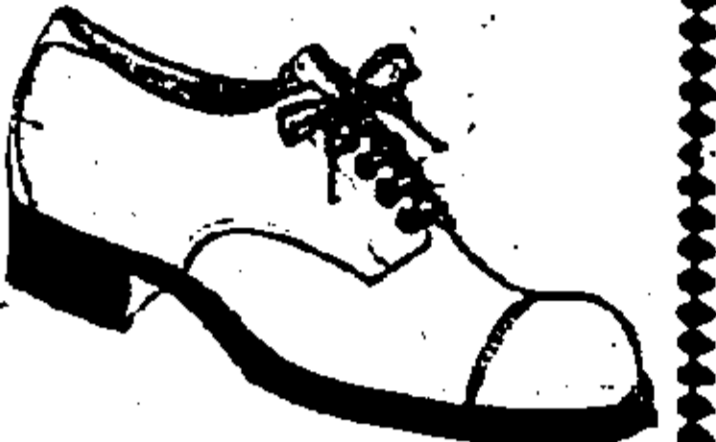
Lord Robert foreshadowed the possibility of holding under the aegis of the League's great debate in which all the Prime Ministers of the world should take part and should tell the nations what was necessary for international peace and for the prosperity and advancement of mankind. He could

NOTICE.

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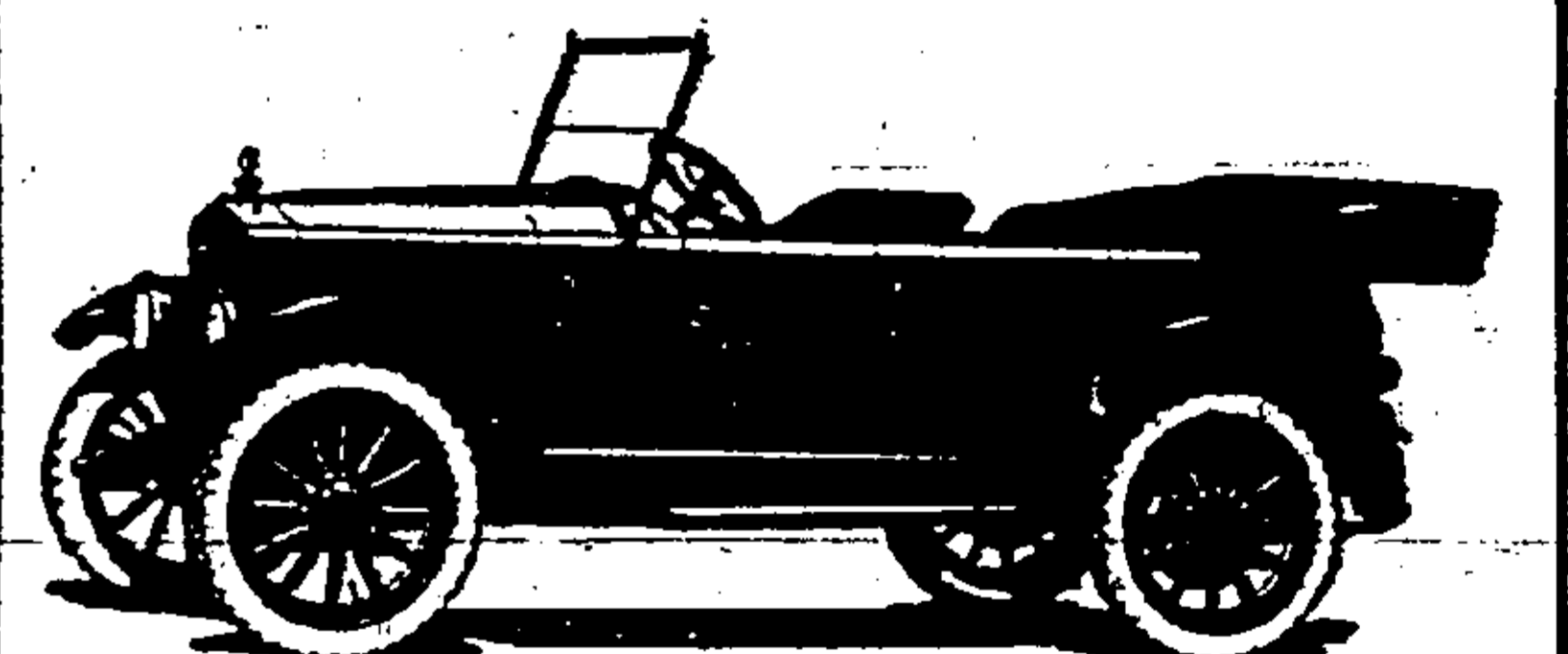
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conceive the enormous value such a debate would have in drawing together the peoples of the world and removing those misunderstandings and suspicions which were at the base of half the troubles that existed.

GENERAL NEWS.

HEETBOOT WEIGHING 18½ lbs.
A cottage gardener at Willesborough (Kent) has grown a beet-root weighing 18½ lbs.

TOO COSTLY GOVERNMENT.

In the House of Commons, Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in explaining the provisions of the Exports Credits Bill, declared that prices were too high. One cause of this, he agreed, was the Government was costing too much. He was doing his utmost to reduce Government expenditure, and hoped to be able to show considerable reductions in the next Estimates.

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IXION 21st Feb. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
TALTHYBIUS 14th Mar. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

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M. S. "ASIA" 20th January
M. S. "AFRIKA" 28th " 6th March
S. S. "KINA" 4th " 15th "
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Hongkong, 12th January, 1922.

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FLASHES FROM THE STATES.

The best argument for disarmament is Germany.—*Charleston Gazette*.What the world needs is to teach the young idea not to shoot.—*Columbia Record*.Will it be armament disagreement or disarmament agreement?—*Greenville Piedmont*.Much of the friction between nations is occasioned by fiction.—*New York Evening Telegraph*.The world must abandon its goose-step if it wants to avoid its waa-song.—*Columbia Record*. As we understand it, this Washington Conference is to be a kind of Disarmageddon.—*New York American*.There isn't room in the same world for friendships and battleships.—*Fort Smith Southwest American*.No nation should try to use the proposal to limit its guns and swords as an opportunity to grind its axes.—*Washington Post*.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

From YOKOHAMA via YOKAICHI, KOBE & NAGASAKI. The Company's Steamship "CANADA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 17th Jan. 1922 will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday.

All claims must be presented within Ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th Jan., 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship "SURUGA"

having arrived from New York, via ports, on 12th January. Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of The Hon Shan Godown Co., Nos. 1 and 2 Dundas Street, Yaumati, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 2.30 p.m. on Jan. 18th, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godown, and cargo undelivered on and after January 19th, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC S.S. CO. BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

Managing Agents, THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor, Union Building, Hongkong, 11th January, 1922.

CREDITORS FULLY PAID

AFTER 32 YEARS.

After thirty-two years the creditors of Mr. J. E. Plummer, a Leeds manufacturer, are to be paid in full with interest. He went bankrupt in 1889, the deficiency amounting to £10,000. A dividend of 4s. 4d. in the pound was then paid. Mr. Plummer started afresh in British Honduras and made a fortune there, dying in Rome in March last. The balance of the deficiency, amounting to £6,423, together with interest, is to be paid forthwith.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE EAST ASIATIC Co. Ltd. Copenhagen.

The Steamship "ARABIAN"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 17th Jan. 1922, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th Jan., at 10 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 20th Jan., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.

Agents.

CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY IN MONGOLIA.

Desert Made to Blossom.

Owing allegiance only to God and their fellow-men, a dozen and a half Europeans and about ten thousand Chinese have founded and are operating a model Christian Commonwealth in the midst of the desolate mountain ranges on the borders of Mongolia where the Yellow River rises and where, by their industry, they have literally made "the desert to blossom as a rose." The courage, the sufferings, the industry and the triumph of the little independent state are told by a band of returning Chinese travellers.

These travellers spent days and nights in certain desolate districts of the great province of Kansu, where they could find no living human beings. The whole region lay waste like a wilderness. Day after day they passed through this stricken area, entering Mongolian territory near the source of the Yellow River and among the mountain ranges of the Hsiao-shan.

Suddenly, in the Banner of the Mongol Prince of Alasan, they came out upon a vast, fertile plain whose productivity astonished them. In the centre of the plain stood a city, densely populated and with many Western style buildings. Refreshed at this sight of civilization, they were yet dumbfounded; and they feared they had stumbled on to a mirage which had suddenly become real.

TURNS DESOLATION TO PARADISE. Entering the little city, however, they discovered that it was a Christian Commonwealth, founded by a Belgian missionary whom the Chinese call Min Yu-ching. This missionary had come to the foot of the Hsiao-shan in 1890. After making a survey of the forsaken area between the foot of the mountains and the source of the Yellow River, he purchased the land from the Prince of the Alasan Banner, obtaining with it the right to colonize and govern his little domain as he saw fit.

Min Yu-ching at once began to develop the resources of his estate. With his own hands he proved that irrigation would make the soil productive, and in a short time a number of true Chinese Christians who were poverty stricken, came from some of the interior provinces of China to reclaim the land and to settle there.

Scientific agriculture and irrigation were taught by the missionary, and more and more immigrants came to this new paradise in the midst of desolation.

The Wutuopan, or the Santaasho Kingdom was the name given to the plain by the settlers. The entire area is divided into 18 large sections with a number of sub-sections. In each section there are between 300 and 250 families, and in each sub-section 15 or 20, there being altogether 2,500 families, or 10,000 persons. There are now four Belgian, four French, ten Dutch and many Chinese pastors.

In 1912 the notorious bandit leader, Lu Chan-kuei, visited the plain with his army of bandits, firing the houses and murdering 73 Chinese Christians and one Belgian missionary. A claim for indemnity presented to the Chinese Government was refused on the ground that the district was not under the direct control of the Chinese. When the Mongolian Government was approached with the claim, the Living Buddha of Urga, who rules Mongolia, being unable to pay, transferred all rights of the district to the self-governing assembly there.

Each of the 18 chapels elects four civil officers to care for the affairs of the people of that section, these officers being responsible for police organization and other civil duties. "The whole district is well governed," say the returned travellers, "and the police maintain perfect peace and order. It is indeed a model Christian Commonwealth, exhibiting the perfection of self-government."

The agricultural development of the district is described as marvellous, in view of the surrounding expenses of waste land. The men and women are hardy workers, and each family owns two or three oxen, a couple of ponies, a few mules and between five and 200 sheep. The swiftness of the current of the Yellow River at this point has made irrigation difficult, but eight ditches have been dug which form a net work to irrigate all of the farms on the plain.

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THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

Details of Dr. Koo's Statement at Washington.

The official communiqué issued at Washington in reference to the meeting of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions when the Customs revenues of China were discussed.

Mr. Wellington Koo, on behalf of the Chinese Delegation, made a statement as follows—

First of all he emphasized that the Chinese Government had no desire to interfere with the present administration of the maritime Customs or with the devotion of the proceeds of the Customs revenue to the liquidation of the various foreign loans secured on it. A brief account was given by him about the origin and history of the Chinese Treaty tariff.

Before 1842, he said, China enjoyed the full right of levying Customs duties. In 1842, however, and in subsequent years, after having made treaties with Great Britain, France, and the United States, a limitation on this right was for the first time imposed. A rule of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* was thereby established, and the rates were based on current prices then prevailing. In 1853, as the prices of commodities began to drop and the 5 per cent. actually collected appeared to be somewhat in excess of the 5 per cent. prescribed, revision was asked for by the Treaty Powers, and a revision was accordingly made. Later, however, as prices mounted, no request for revision was forthcoming, and the Chinese Government, on its part, did not press for revision seeing that the revenue then collected from other sources was not adequate to meet its requirements.

But the fact was that the Customs rate then prevailing was much less than the 5 per cent. stipulated for. It was only in 1902 that a revision was made in order to afford sufficient funds to meet the Chinese obligations arising out of the Boxer Protocol. In that the tariff rate was calculated on a basis of the average prices from 1897 to 1899. In 1912 an attempt was made by the Chinese Government to have another revision, but it failed owing to the difficulty of securing the unanimous consent of 16 or 17 Powers. It was only after six years of long negotiations that in 1918 another revision was effected. The tariff of 1918 is in force, and yields only 3 1/4 per cent.

Mr. Wellington Koo proposed to restore to China the right to fix and differentiate in the import tariff rates, but as it appeared hardly possible to establish a new regime all at once he said that full autonomy should be restored to China after a certain period agreed upon. In the meanwhile China would impose a maximum rate, and would like to enjoy and have full freedom within that maximum such as the right of differentiation among the different classes of commodities. But as the present financial condition of the Chinese Government was such as to require some immediate relief it was proposed that on and after January 1, 1922, the Chinese import tariff should be raised to 12 1/2 per cent., as it was stipulated for in the Treaty with the United States, Great Britain, and Japan.

Among the reasons he alleged in support of the proposals of the Chinese Delegation the following is the gist—

(1) The existing Customs regime in China constitutes an infringement of China's sovereign right to fix tariff rates at her own discretion.

(2) It deprives China of the power to make reciprocity

arrangements with foreign Powers. While all foreign goods imported into China pay only 5 per cent., Chinese goods exported to foreign countries have to pay duties of the maximum rate. Examples were given to show this lack of reciprocity.

(3) It constitutes a serious impediment upon the economic development of China.

(4) As the system now stands there is only one uniform rate, and no differentiation of rates. The disadvantage is obvious because it does not take into account the economic and social needs of the Chinese people. China is in need of machinery and metals, wherefore China would like to impose a tariff rate even lower than 5 per cent. For luxuries such as cigars and cigarettes they ought to pay a heavy tax, perhaps in order to prevent their injurious effects upon the morals and social habits of the people. As it stands, therefore, the Chinese tariff is not scientific at all.

(5) The present tariff has occasioned serious revenue loss upon the Chinese Exchequer. The item of Customs duties is an important one in the Budget of nearly all countries; for instance, Great Britain raised 12 per cent. of its revenue from Customs duties, France 15 per cent., and the United States 33 per cent. before the world war, but the Customs revenue in the Chinese Budget as it now stands bears a comparatively insignificant feature.

(6) The present regime makes it exceedingly difficult for the Chinese Government to ask for revision as was shown in past experiences of 1912 and 1918.

(7) Even if an effective 5 per cent. should be levied the revenue resulting therefrom will be still hardly adequate to meet requirements. The Chinese Government, as a Government, has many functions to perform in matters of modern education, sanitation, and public utilities, &c.

SINGAPORE VOLUNTEERS.

"Old Brigades" Splendid Response.

The Singapore Volunteer Force continues to grow steadily, and with the addition of the 65 men who enrolled yesterday, the establishment now numbers 316, says the *Singapore Free Press* of the 21st ult., which continues: This practically excludes the intending Scottish Volunteers, who are awaiting the decision with regard to the formation of a kilted Scottish Company. It was learned yesterday that well over a hundred names have been sent in for this Company, so that with its formation the S.V.F. will be considerably strengthened.

Among those who enrolled yesterday were several well-known Singaporeans, members of the old Singapore Volunteers. The response of the old Volunteers has been splendid, for out of the 316 men enlisted 127 belonged to the "Old Brigade," 169 are ex-Service men and 20 are untrained.

There is still a long way to go, however, for the Colour Service must be more than double its present strength before it can be considered that success has been achieved. Up to last night 218 had enrolled for Colour Service, 64 for the Reserve and 34 for the Auxiliary.

The Drill Hall will be open for recruiting to-day and Saturday morning.

The Chinese Volunteers are to be enrolled this afternoon at the Chinese Volunteer Club in Beach Road.

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READ'S LIGHT LAGER BEER.

PINTS.

Fresh Stocks have
arrived

SOLE AGENTS

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

'Phone 16.

Marriage.

NICHOLL-EDKINS.—On the 12th. January, 1922, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. Copley Moyle, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Crole-Rees, R.N., Lieut. Angus Dacres Nicholl, R.N., son of the late William Nicholl, F.R.C.M., and Mrs. Nicholl, of Glasgow and London, to Winifred Rose, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Edkins, of "Taikos", 112, the Peak, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1922.

THE IRISH TREATY.

As might be expected, the latest journals from Home are full of the Irish settlement, the Articles of Agreement being printed in full. Without analysing this historic document paragraph by paragraph, it may be noted that approbation on the English side of the St. George's Channel is all but unanimous. We have the dramatic spectacle of the sons of Gladstone and Joseph Chamberlain—the two famous statesmen who parted company over Home Rule—joining their benisons over the treaty. On the floor of the Legislature, Mr. Austen Chamberlain proclaimed his belief that his father would have supported the settlement, while Lord Gladstone expresses the warmest approval. In addition to this we find Lord Birkenhead himself (the erstwhile "galloper" to the Ulster chief) announcing the outcome of the pourparlers in these specific terms: "The representatives of the British Government and the accredited plenipotentiaries of Sinn Fein had put their names to a document which he believed would be memorable history, in and on which he was prepared, and his colleagues were prepared, to ask for and abide by the suffrages of their fellow-countrymen."

This was the Lord Chancellor's answer to the opposition of the Die-Hards, among whom the occupant of the Woolsack was at one time such a prominent figure. Some people may speak of his present attitude as a volte-face, and there is certainly an appearance of this in the ex-"galloper's" declaration. Lord Birkenhead would probably explain it as a sign of progress, and here he would not be without plenty of justification. There was a time when English dislike of Home Rule was very real. The spirit of the times has changed. When the history of the post-war period comes to be written, the reconciliation of Unionism with Home Rule will be recorded as an outstanding example of political phenomena. The surfeit of conflict has effected a transformation in the habits of thought of nearly all men. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, with his inherited hostility to Home Rule and his opposition to the settlement in South Africa, is but an instance, though a conspicuous one, of this widespread process. The fact material to the present subject is that, with few exceptions, the Irish treaty has the support of all shades of opinion at Home.

Reuter's summary appears to have given a very fair indication of the terms. There is an Annex to the Articles giving a statement of the facilities required by the Imperial Government in respect of naval defences, and as these have satisfied the Admiralty it may be assumed that due precautions have been taken. The difficulty over the oath of allegiance has been surmounted, if not in an ideal, at least in a fairly satisfactory manner. Ulster has the option of joining, or of remaining outside with the division of Tyrone and Fermanagh to be delimited by a Boundaries Commission, it being, of course, left open to the Northern province to come in later if she so decides. The Imperial authorities gave way on the subject of fiscal autonomy, it being felt that the practical trade requirements of the two countries will ensure the substantial observance of Free Trade. In short, the status of Ireland is described as being almost identical with that possessed by Canada. In view of later cables it may be felt that the rejoicings are, to say the least, a little premature. There are some solid grounds for expecting that the Home Government, which has won the approval of the world, will yet be justified. Irishmen have at last perceived a prospect of peace that sane men will not readily let slip from them through the action of extremists.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

The Strike.

The outstanding local question of the moment is the strike of Chinese seamen, resulting in the holding up of a large quantity of shipping. The men came out on strike this morning, their Union having failed to receive a reply from the owners, in spite of having sent three communications. It is evident that the men very much resent the attitude of the companies towards the Guild and if a settlement is to be arrived at it must be through a greater measure of recognition of the Guild's position. The decision to deal direct with the men came too late to make any difference to their action. They are out on strike and the river and coastal boats, together with many of the harbour launches, are prevented from operating. This is a serious matter regarding the Colony's food supply, if for nothing else, and it is to be hoped that the employers will consent to negotiate with the Guild through the Secretary for Chinese Affairs in an attempt to arrive at a settlement. In another part of this issue we give the latest news on the subject, and must be content to leave matters where they are at present, pending news of further developments. May those come quickly and may they be favourable to a resumption of work.

An Empire Air Mail.

We notice from a Home contemporary that Mr. Holt Thomas is still of the opinion that an Empire Air Mail aeroplane is practicable, and that the Postmaster General has said that if such a service could be established he would be prepared to consider the question of using it. Mr. Holt Thomas estimates that a weekly mail to Australia might be run for a sum of from £150,000 to £200,000 per annum. An aeroplane Empire Mail requires, he believes, not a subsidy but support. His latest calculation is that the service might be maintained at a cost per machine of 3s. per ton mile. With all that Mr. Holt Thomas says in advocacy of the service we are in cordial sympathy, but his plea seems to us only to strengthen the case for immediate experiment with available aircraft. An aeroplane service might succeed with a sufficiency of relays on the principle of the old post horses, but an airship service should carry with it all the advantages of the through train. Moreover, Commander F. L. M. Boothby points out that the airship costs to-day would only be 2s. 9d. per ton mile, with 1s. as the ultimate figure. A combined service by aeroplane and airship, using the former for distances of less than 400 miles and the latter for longer distances, as Commander Boothby suggests, would appear to be the ideal arrangement.

Early man.

In view of Mr. A. H. Crook's recent lecture on early man it is interesting to note that Mount Everest and the Broken Hill Mine in Northern Rhodesia have yielded fine material for the speculation of those who make the human family their special province of study. Is the great mountain which has defied the explorer for so long inhabited by a race of wild human creatures of whose existence there have been rumours since Hooker's day? Whether these "abominable snowmen" exist or not, there is no question as to the genuine antiquity of the human skull recently found in the Broken Hill Mine and now in London. Its precise age is a matter of doubt. In the opinion of Professor Elliot Smith "it is undoubtedly a new species of the human family, if not a new genus." Dr. Smith Woodward thinks it is that of a later man than the Neanderthal. Darwin's theory as to Africa being the home of the human family has been revived by this discovery. Sir Arthur Keith anticipates that presently India will come in, especially Northern India, to expand our knowledge, "and from the new light we obtain we shall be able to show what races were in the world 100,000 years ago."

THE DAIRY FARM CO.

An Idle Rumour.

We are informed by the officials of the Dairy Farm Co. that the rumour that they have just lost a big contract with a famous Shipping Company is entirely without foundation. In point of fact they have renewed all their contracts for the current year.

DAY BY DAY.

HALF THE GOSSIP OF SOCIETY WOULD PERISH IF THE BOOKS THAT ARE TRULY WORTH READING WERE BUT READ.—George Dawson.

There was one non-fatal case of plague reported yesterday.

This evening is Hongkong's last opportunity to see Charlie Chaplin's masterpiece "The Kid." Comical, human, it is the droll comedian's finest achievement.

U.S.R.C. Members and Subscribers are informed that there will be an additional Dance on Saturday, the 14th January, 1922, at the U.S.R.C. Kowloon. A special Peak Tram will run at 12.45 am.—Adv't.

A race to the capital of an unknown kingdom in North Africa between the political agents of two rival governments forms the main theme in the plot of "The Leopard Woman," an exciting adventure film showing at the Kowloon Theatre this evening.

The Police reference to the murder at Belcher's Street yesterday morning is comprised in this bald announcement:—Sent to the G. C. H. five Chinese females from No. 93c Belcher's Street suffering from serious wounds said to be inflicted by a man now in custody. Removed to the Public Mortuary yesterday the remains of a Chinese female, 25 years of age, a prostitute, who died from injuries alleged to have been caused by a man in custody. Motive unknown.

When Wong Sang was brought before the Magistrate this morning for the offence of snatching a hat from Helma Thorgensen, an engineer of the Steamer Hamos, at the Praya East yesterday, his Worship said that he had heard that the practice had become of frequent recurrence in the Colony. Inspector Blackman said he had a similar case two months ago. Inspectors Kent and Browne each spoke to having similar experiences in their respective districts within recent dates. A sentence of three months' hard labour was inflicted.

It was stated in a case of larceny, before Mr. R. R. Wood this morning, that the defendant, a Chinese woman who was charged with the theft of clothing from a fellow-lodger, was in straitened circumstances due to the failure of her husband to send money from the ship on which he is employed as a seaman. It was the necessity of having to save her family from starvation which compelled her to commit the crime. The appeal was allowed by his Worship, who only bound her over in a sum of \$50 for a period of six months.

A somewhat antiquated revolver, which the defendant explained was picked up by him from a rubbish heap, formed the subject of a charge against a Chinese before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning. Though the revolver was not a serviceable one, Inspector Browne, stated, it could be used to frighten people in the dark, and would therefore be of use to one who had criminal intent. He would not go so far as to suggest that the defendant used the revolver for that purpose. A fine of \$10 was imposed, the revolver being ordered to be confiscated.

CRICKET.

K.C.C. 1st XI v. NAVY. At Kowloon on Saturday at 2.15 p.m. The following have been selected to represent the K.C.C.—J. P. Robinson, J. Stalker, B. D. Evans, C. I. Stapleton, E. L. Braga, Capt. E. G. Spinks, G. Dance, F. E. Lawrence, F. G. Thompson, L. J. Blackburn and C. P. James. I.R.C. 1st XI v. UNIVERSITY. The following will represent the I.R.C. 1st XI in their league match against the University on the I.R.C. ground to-morrow at 2.15 p.m. A. A. Arculli (Captain), M. H. Abbas, A. H. Rumjahn, S. H. Ismail, S. D. Ismail, S. A. Ismail, J. S. Curreen, D. Rumjahn, O. Ismail, S. A. Ismail, & F. M. A. Arculli. I.R.C. 2nd XI v. R.A.M.C. The following will represent the I.R.C. 2nd XI in their league match against the R.A.M.C. on the latter ground (Happy Valley) to-morrow at 2.15 p.m.—E. A. Moosdeen, (Captain), E. Moosdeen, A. H. Madar, O. Rumjahn, H. D. Rumjahn, Y. A. Wabub, A. K. Mino, S. Abbas, M. Sedick, N. B. Kitchell, & R. Nazarin.

FOOTBALL.

To-morrow's Matches.

BY "QUIZ."

The League matches for to-morrow are:—

DIVISION I.

Kick off 4.00 p.m.

Kowloon v. Hongkong Club.—Kowloon ground, Happy Valley.
H.M.S. Cairo v. South China.—Navy 'A' ground.
H.M.S. Tamar v. Hongkong Police.—South China ground.
R.G.A. v. Wiltshires.—Sookunpoo ground.

DIVISION II.

Kick off 2.30 p.m.

United A.C. v. South China B.—United ground, Happy Valley.
St. Joseph's v. Wiltshires.—St. Joseph's ground.
H.K. Club Reserves v. University.—H.K. Club ground.
22 Punjabis v. Kowloon Reserves.—Railway ground, Kowloon.

The Club are away again this week to Kowloon on the latter's ground. The last meeting between these teams ended in a win for Kowloon by a goal to nil but Kowloon had to hand the points over to the Club for playing Eve of H.M.S. Cairo without permission. This was hard luck for the Kowloon Club who deserved their win on the play. They will be out this week and to repeat the result of the first match. The Club are not the same team away from home especially on the Valley grounds where the playing fields are so narrow.

Last week they beat the Wiltshires and now are second to the Tamar in the league. Railton was out last week but his ankle was rather tender, yet he played a plucky game. With a full side out the Club should win.

On the Navy "A" ground a very fast match will be seen between South China and Cairo and a win for the sailors would not be surprising. In the last meeting between these teams the sailors lost by a goal to nil after a well contested game. The Chinese will be out to win, as they now occupy the third place in the league.

The Tamar receive the Police on the South China ground and a good game is expected. The Police have got a couple of new men who have made good in football at home. Pearson is expected out after a fortnight's rest and with Valentine in form the navy defence is in for a warm time. The Tamar heads the league and will try hard to stick there. Millington has strengthened their attack and in a league match in midweek he scored no less than six goals. The sailors' defence still requires stiffening for should Mitch have an off day to-morrow they are probably likely to drop. The sailors won the last match between these teams by two goals to nil.

The military teams in the league play their return match at Sookunpoo, the last game between them ending in a victory for the Wiltshires by the odd goal in five. These teams play good football and there is nothing between them. This match will probably be the last League Match the Wiltshires will play in Hongkong as the new regiment arrives on Sunday. The Wiltshires have always done well in league matches since their arrival on this station and the R.G.A. are likely to go down this week as the Wiltshires will be all out to give them a farewell slump. In midweek the gunners got home by the odd goal in three.

In the Junior division the best should be seen on the St. Joseph's ground where the College receive the leaders of the division. The College are going strong just now and in their last two matches against the South China "A" and "B" teams scored 8 goals with only one against them. The soldiers have been strengthened by the arrival of the Peking Company and they should win after a hard game.

Another good game should be seen on the United ground where the home team oppose South China "B". A win for the United is expected.

University and the Club Reserves should play a good game on the club ground and with a full side the home team should win.
Kowloon Reserves and Punjabis meet on the Railway ground at Kowloon and a win for the civilians is expected.

The continued absence of the Curlew has upset the league and their non-appearance this week makes 6 matches dropped. It will be impossible to pull up these back fixtures.

The Hongkong F.C. have decided to run the shield competition and clubs are shortly to be invited to compete.

LEAGUE TABLE.

The table for Div. I is:—

Club	P.W.	L.D.	W.	W.L.	Goals
Tamar	10	6	1	3	16
H.K. Club	10	4	2	4	11
S.C.A.	9	5	1	3	14
Wiltshires	10	5	4	1	13
Curlew	6	4	1	1	10
R.G.A.	10	4	6	0	13
Cairo	10	3	5	2	7
H.K. Police	10	3	5	2	11
Titania	10	3	5	2	9
Kowloon	9	4	5	0	11
Ambrose	10	1	7	2	9

The following will represent the "United" against South China "B"—Beach, Bradley, Hopper, Watkins, Leonard, Ugrukart, Hyder, May, Valentine, Payne, Clemon, Reserve: McDougall.

The following will represent the H.K. Club against Kowloon: G. Rodger, W. Gerrard and J. Rodger (Captain); M. L. Railton, J. Stewart and A. Mair, D. H. Banner, A. Forsyth, S. D. Begg, W. R. Kuhr and E. G. England.

The following will represent the H.K. Club Reserves against the University: Hutchison, Israel, Pritchard, Sorensen, Siuta, Mabb, Donald, Hast, Angus, Hyde, Goldenberg and Bessley. Reserves:—Duncan and Ogilvie.

£1,000 FROM MUNICIPAL DANCES.

Having obtained a revenue of about £1,000 last season by means of municipal dances, Tottenham District Council is to convert the public baths into a suitable dancing hall.

A PLEA FOR SERIOUS STUDY.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

"Sir,—I am much obliged to your 'Mr. Robert MacWhirter' for his gentle bit of sarcasm, but as he means well and is a good 'Scot' I cannot refrain from acquainting him with the fact that I am too old for the advice he has dished up for me. Perhaps he is a young man and is ignorant of the fact that I have already experienced fifty winters and have long since gone through piles of Rationalist literature, including the works of Darwin and Haeckel and other writers of their school of thought and also that, when I corresponded with the late Sir Hiram S. Maxim, the famous British Scientist, he sent me lots of such literature in the attempt to convert me, his way of thinking."

Having passed through the mill and having been disatisfied with the unconvincing theories and suppositions of these erring and misguided scientists and philosophers, I started to investigate and discover things myself, with the final result that I am now a firm believer in God the Creator, and the truth of the *Deluge* as recorded in *Genesis* of the Bible.

Beware how thou jestest at the Bible, friend Robert MacWhirter! Therefore, my parting advice to friend Robert MacWhirter is that he should devote more of his time to serious study and research, instead of making rash and empty generalisations for the amusement of your readers.

Yours, etc.,

TSE TSAN TAI

Hongkong, January 12th.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

Did ye ever notice how a thing might be said in two entirely different ways and yet mean the same thing. Even the very accuracy of a message can in a measure make it just miss the point. I couldn't but think in your appeal for the troops in the *Telegraph* yesterday that the same thing could have been said in quite a different and in no such a formal way. It was kindly meant, of course, but somehow it seemed to lack just that warmth of feeling that I think would have made all the odds.

Let me see if I couldn't just put the case maybe no just so stiffly. It might make all the difference in the result and that, when all's said and done, is what counts most w' every appeal.

Ye see, in a very short time the lads of the Wiltshires will be going away. Some o' them are going straight Home while the bulk go to India and maybe won't see the Old Country for goodness knows how long. You know, except when there's a war on, we treat our soldier lads very casual. It's a shame and we know it's a shame but we keep on doing it all the same. It needs a scrap at the other side of the world to make us fully realise their existence. And then it's Tommy this and Tommy that and tea and cinema shows for Tommy, but when there's no danger of medals being dishd out, Tommy may go to the devil for all we care. A new regiment comes here but more notice is often paid to a perambulating circus or a menagerie. We have the boys w' us for a couple o' years and just when they're beginning to be mosquito-proof they slip away some fine morning like a knotless thread. There is never an official welcome and no public bon voyage. Lord, what some o' these lads must think and what they must say about us.

Well, as I was saying, some day next week a trooper will take away the Wiltshires and despite all that must be admitted, there's quite a lot in Hongkong that'll be sorry they're leaving. The Regiment has, in lots o' ways, earned a good name for itself during its stay here. The officers and men have been good sports and their record has in every way been a clean one.

Man, did ye ever travel on a trooper? Yon's fierce. Now I'm no' going to paint ye a picture o' the discomforts o' a voyage o' that kind, the lack o' space and the grease and gravy atmosphere down below but I'd just like ye in your mind's eye, to complete such a passage w' the last time

ye came out P. & O. or Japanese Mail when you'd rather have been anywhere else than tied to the one place for weeks, despite all the comforts o' modern steamship travel. Even w' our smoke-rooms, our ship's libraries, our deck games, our fancy dress affairs, our porcelain baths, our morning cup o' beef tea and three set meals a day and waited on hand and foot, even then, sea travel isn't what it's cracked up to be and we often get fed up to the teeth and wish we were at work again.

Now, I dinna want any o' you Wiltshires to get annoyed and think that what I'm about to say smacks of charity. I know you well enough to savvy that you'd resent it under ordinary circumstances but I feel sure that this is a thing that needs only to be mentioned to bring it about and it'll help in some small way to ameliorate your conditions when mowed up for weeks on that beat. In a word, I'd like Hongkong folk just to have a look round and fix up a nice wee parcel o' books or magazines that they're through w'. Now don't be over kind-hearted all of a sudden and make a dive at the paper rack and grab everything printed that's in sight. Just use a little discretion and no' sending a mixed collection o' junk for the sake o' getting rid o' it. Crochet-books, Church Magazines and Missionary Literature, daily newspapers, old guide books and tables o' exchange and the like, are no' the kind o' thing that's wanted. You laugh, but I've seen reading matter for the troops before now.

Then there's playing cards (but see that there's a full pack in every case), games such as chess, draughts and dominoes, ludo and the like (for the kiddies) and what about looking out a few o' the gramophone records that you're sick tired of hearing long ago? Now if you take half-an-hour to-night and fix up a nice wee parcel and send the cooie along w' it to the *Telegraph* office I'm sure Joe'll only be over pleased to forward it to where the contents'll do the most good. You've got to mind that women and children will be on the road as well and anything that'll help to make the voyage less irksome will, I feel sure, be appreciated. Now folks dinna be atloking. Just let's see what ye can do. And as long as I mind, and in case I dinna have another chance again, I wish everybody in the Wiltshires the best o' health and luck and I hope they'll have a smooth passage all the way and reach their destination safely. Good bye.

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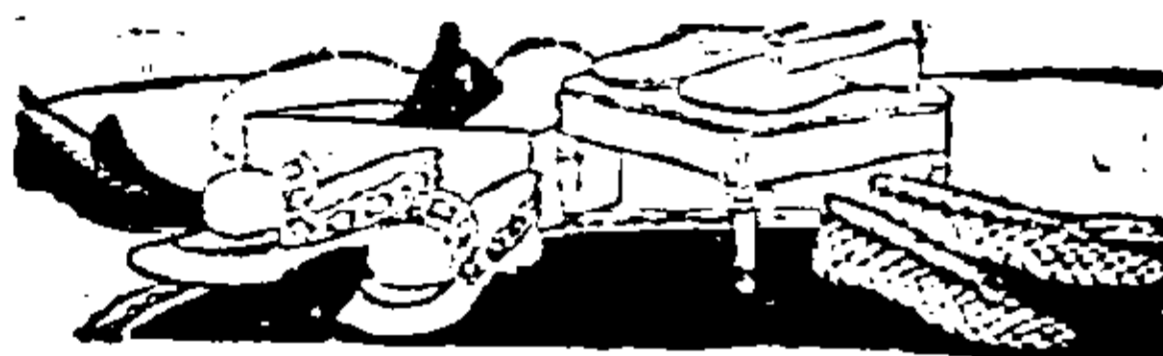
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tram for twenty years. Mr. Edkins had long been a pillar of British commerce in China, and the bride's mother, unsparing of her strength, had always been foremost in good works (Applause). "We rejoice with them to-day," he said, "and look upon their happiness with no shade of envy, but with sympathy. They are still young, in the very prime of life, they have honour, esteem and affection from troops of friends. To-day they see their only daughter happily married to the man of her choice, who has before him an honourable career in the service of the King—they are happy parents. The bridegroom, in replying, hoped that he and his wife would be back in Hongkong again before long.

The best man replied suitably for the bridesmaids. Amongst the other floral decorations at the house some fine specimens of roses from Mr. Nicholson of the Cosmopolitan Dock were conspicuous. An excellent programme of music for dancing was given by the Hongkong Hotel Band, during which the bride and bridegroom, amidst a shower of rose petals, left for Mr. Edkins' bungalow at Repulse Bay, where the honeymoon is being spent. The bride wore a cream gabardine coat frock with dark brown for trimming, a sapphire blue panne velvet cloak and a mastic beaver hat trimmed with brown ostrich feathers.

Amongst those present at the wedding were H. E. the Governor and Lady Stubbs, Mr. Eric Rice, and Capt. Neville, Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, K.C.B., Miss Duff and Flag Lieutenant R. R. Stewart, H. E. Lieut. General Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., Lady Kirkpatrick, Miss Kirkpatrick and Capt. Fisher, Hon. Dr. and Mrs. Claud Severn, Lady Rees Davies, Sir Charles and Lady Addis and Miss Addis, Commodore and Mrs. Bowden Smith, Sir William and Lady Brunyate, Hon. Mr. Chow Shou-sun, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Dodwell, Capt. and Mrs. E. R. G. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gale, His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz and Mrs. Gompertz, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kemp, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Lau Chu Pak, Mrs. McNaghten, Mr. and Mrs. Ram, Mrs. C. H. Ross, Mr. Percy Smith, Capt. A. Stanley, Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen, Mrs. Wyndham and many other prominent residents of the Colony.

The Wedding Presents.

Many beautiful and well-chosen presents were received of which the following is a list:—Mr. and Mrs. Austin, tea spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Alabaster, jade and gold bracelet; Mr. and Mrs. Adams, carriage clock; Mr. and Mrs. Airey, flower vases; Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey, book; Mr. Ah Hing, Poo, Foochow bowls; Mr. Ah Sum, brooch; Mr. Ah Lian, brooch; and Mrs. Bevan, suede blotter; Mr. and Mrs. Baker, toast rack; Sir William and Lady Brunyate, porcelain plaque; Commander and Mrs. Beckwith, cake forks; Messrs B. O. Blaker and G. Miskin, toast dish; Mrs. C. B. Brown, Swatow tea-cloth; Mr. and Mrs. Bell, silver tray; Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, Ball, silver spoons; Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Bird, spoons; Officers H. M. S. "Bluebell," entrée dish; Mr. and Mrs. H. Bird, nut crackers; Mr. and Mrs. Burlingham, cut glass vase; Messrs Butterfield and Swire's Office Staff, silver tray; Mrs. Bond, cloisonne bowl; Mr. and Mrs. Baleson, Chinese silver vase; Mr. Bernard, clock; Mr. Blason, tea knives; Mr. and Mrs. Bevington, toast racks; Dr. and Mrs. Black, cake fork; Commodore and Mrs. Bowden Smith, porcelain curry set; Mr. Cobb, cut glass bowl; Mr. and Mrs. Chaloner, cake forks; The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Chow Shou Son, silver flower stand; Capt. and Mrs. Curry, silver cigarette box; Col. and Mrs. Crose, tea spoons; Capt. and Mrs. Cartwright, brass bowls; Miss Cooper, smelling salts bottle; Sir Paul Chater, gold wrist watch, set with diamonds; Mr. and Mrs. Cavalier, blackwood stool; Mr. Percy Cox and Mr. G. Hogg, silver tray; Mr. Dodwell, Japanese tea-set; Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, clock; Mr. Linsdale, silver vases; Admiral Sir A. L. and Miss Duff, ivory paper knife; Mr. and Mrs. Dalziel, porcelain vase; Mr. and Mrs. Denison, coffee cups; Mr. N. R. Dick, silver sweet basket; Mr. and Mrs. Dovey, silver blotter; Mr. and Mrs. E. Davidson, sweet dishes; Mr. and Mrs. Dowbiggin, sauce boats; Col. and Mrs. Delacombe, crumb scoop; Miss Delacombe, coffee spoons; Capt. and Mrs. P. Havelock Davies, sweet dish; Mr. and Mrs. A. Davidson, toast racks; Mr. and Mrs. Eds, silver tea service; Mr. and Mrs. Ellis,

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J. T. SHAW

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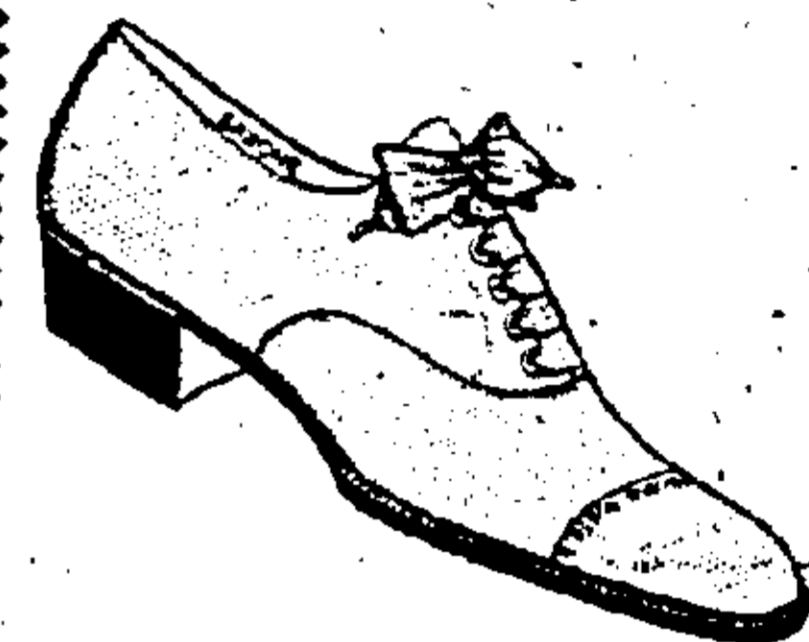
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WEDDING.

Nicholl-Edkins.

Rarely has Hongkong witnessed so delightful a wedding as that celebrated yesterday afternoon at St. John's Cathedral between Lieutenant Angus Dacres Nicholl, R.N., son of the late William Nicholl, F.R.C.M., and Mrs. Nicholl, of Glasgow and London, and Miss Winifred Rose Edkins, only daughter of Mr. G. I. Edkins, manager of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and Mrs. Edkins of "Taikoo," 112 the Peak, Hongkong.

It was not surprising that the Cathedral was crowded. The bride's parents, so well known and respected, have associated themselves wholeheartedly with the social and benevolent activities of the Colony for many years, and their daughter, who has spent the greater part of her life in Hongkong, is popular with old and young alike. The bridegroom, though not so well-known to most of us, has made many friends since his arrival here in June, 1920, and we were interested to learn that he served during the War in H.M.S. "Marlborough" which was torpedoed in the Battle of Jutland.

The wedding service was fully choral: Mr. Temple Bevan at the organ played "Salut d'Amour" (Eiger), "Gavotte in G" (Handel), "Villanelle" (John Ireland), and Mendelssohn's Wedding March. The hymns chosen by the bride and bridegroom were "Lead, Heavenly Father, lead us" and "Through all the changes of life." The ceremony marked by a note of dignified simplicity peculiarly pleasing and suitable as a setting for

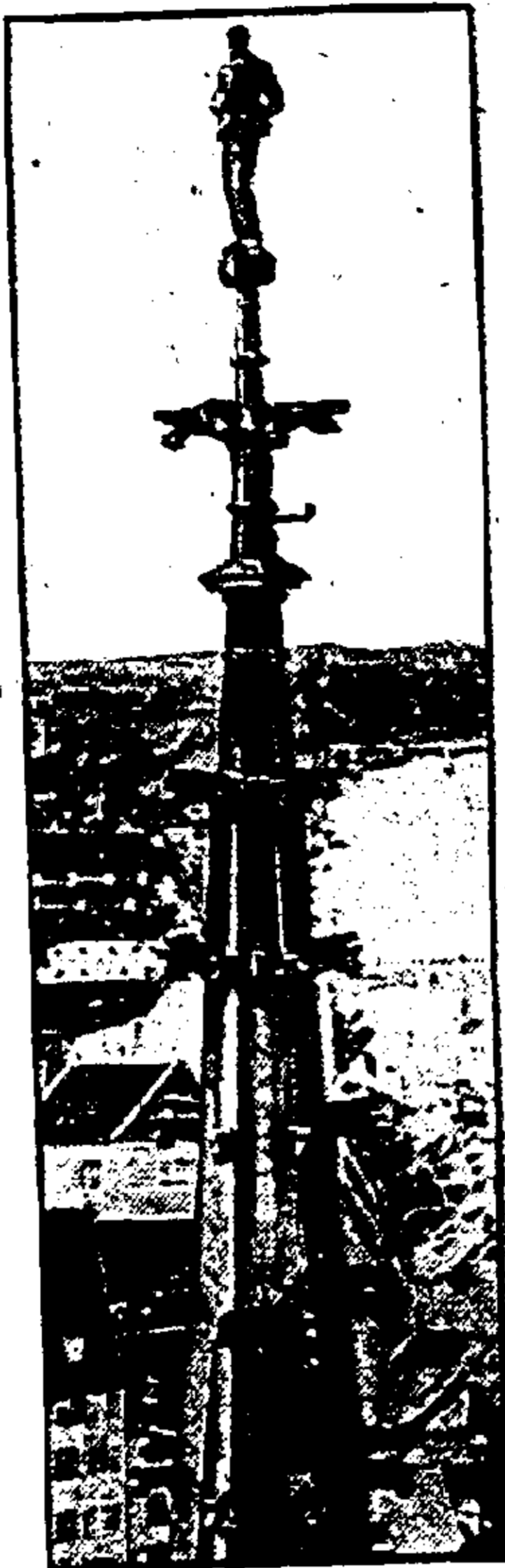
the youthfulness of the bride. The Cathedral was decorated with graceful palms and quantities of roses—indeed it was a veritable "Rose wedding." The Rev. Copley Moyle officiated, assisted by the Rev. Crole-Rees, R.A., Lieutenant N. F. Hurd-Wood was the best man. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a beautiful ivory satin gown, the bridal veil being arranged with sprays of orange blossom. She carried a simple bouquet of white roses presented by Mrs. Layton, and was attended by Miss Joyce Ram wearing old rose taffeta, and by Master Lyn and Miss Pamela Dodwell, a sweet little couple, in a pale shade of pink; all three carried old fashioned posies of pink rosebuds. The bride's mother in gray and black charmeuse and picture hat to match, carried a bouquet of sweet peas. The happy couple left the Cathedral beneath an arch of crossed swords formed by eighteen of the bridegroom's brother officers, and their motor car was drawn to the Tram Station by the Bluejackets of H.M.S. "Bluebell" the bridegroom's ship.

A brilliant gathering of friends attended the reception which was held at "Taikoo." The bride and bridegroom received the congratulations of their friends under a large wedding bell of flowers designed and presented by Mrs. Taggart. The health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz in a happy little speech. He said they had met together to pay an affectionate tribute to the only daughter of their old and tried friends, Mr. and Mrs. Edkins—anyone could consider a man an old friend with whom he had played golf and travelled on the

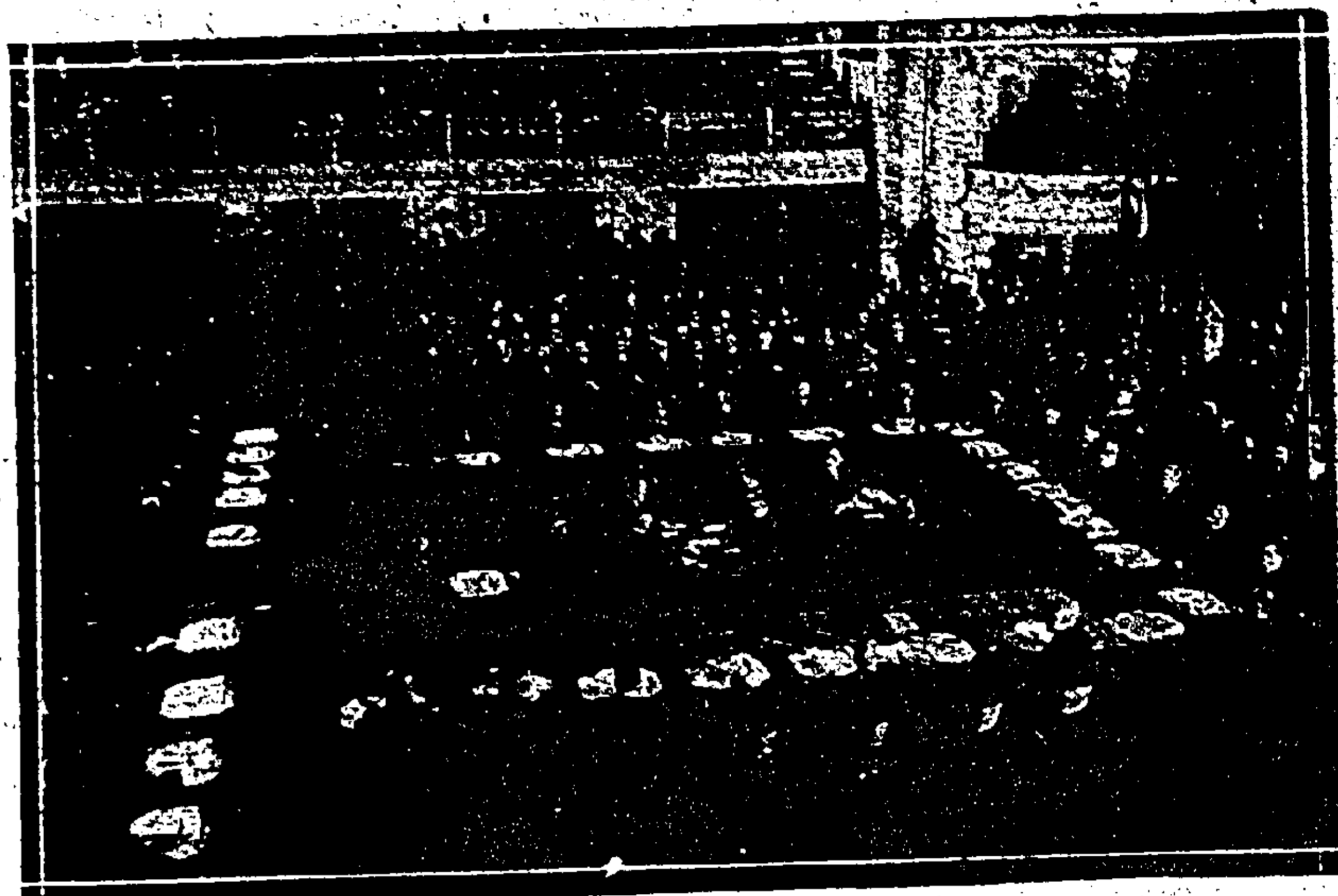
CAMERA NEWS



Mrs. Kasubi Tajii, wife of the naval technical expert of the Japanese disarmament delegation, snapped with her children. John Hamilton, 4, and Yurie, 2. Mrs. Tajii was Miss Ethel Thomas of London and met Tajii when he was studying at the Greenwich Naval College.



This is not a bronze statue on top of the Munster Tower, Switzerland. It is a man smoking his after-breakfast cigarette.



OFFICIAL PHOTO OF THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE. Now in session at Washington, D.C., made in Continental Hall. The various delegates with Secretary Hughes may be seen.



King Christian of Denmark is the tallest monarch of Europe. His height evidently was inherited from his mother, if you will notice her height in the picture. Compare it to that of the woman who watched the king and his mother as they went forth to receive a flag from the city of Copenhagen on the queen mother's 70th birthday anniversary.



A poet once sang that man could do without poetry, music and art but he couldn't do without food. So the London County Council has endowed Westminster Technical Institute with a three-months' course in plain cooking. The chief lecturer says the hardest thing to teach is how to boil a potato.



This is only a dance, or, at least what Miss Panoir, English dancer, and her partner, M. Maunorff, call a dance—at the Folies Bergere in Paris. This pose is supposed to interpret a man in a rage at his loved one. The dance is the sensation of Paris.

POINGS OF THE DUFFS

A Little Uncertain.

BY ALLEMAN



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Montreal	Jan. 17	Feb. 10	Feb. 24
E. Japan	Feb. 9	Mar. 1	Mar. 17
E. Russia	Feb. 23	Mar. 13	Mar. 31
E. Asia	Mar. 23	Mar. 19	Apr. 4
Montreal	Mar. 28	Apr. 19	Apr. 22
E. Japan	Apr. 5	E. Scotland	May 4
E. Russia	Apr. 20	E. Scotland	May 16
E. Asia	May 18	E. France	June 21
Montreal	May 27	E. France	June 27

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SIBERIA M.	20,000	Jan. 31	PERIA M.	9,000	Mar. 29
TENYO M.	22,000	Feb. 11	SHINYO M.	22,000	Mar. 8

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* Calling at Dairen. * Call at Keelung.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
GINYO MARU	15,500	Feb. 25th
ANYO MARU	15,500	Mar. 31st
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 13th

* Omit Manila.

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Steamers	For	Sailing on or about
ONDEKERK	Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	22nd Jan.
RADJA	Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	10th Feb.
ALDABI	Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	10th Mar.
TJISONDARI	Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	10th Apr.
ROTH	Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	10th May.

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S.S. "M. S. Dollar" Mar. 14.
SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE and VANCOUVER.
S.S. "Melville Dollar" Jan. 22.
S.S. "Harold Dollar" Mar. 5.
S.S. "Bessie Dollar" Mar. 17.
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" Bay State ... For Seattle ... Feb. 9 ... Feb. 23.

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" SATSUMA 20th February.
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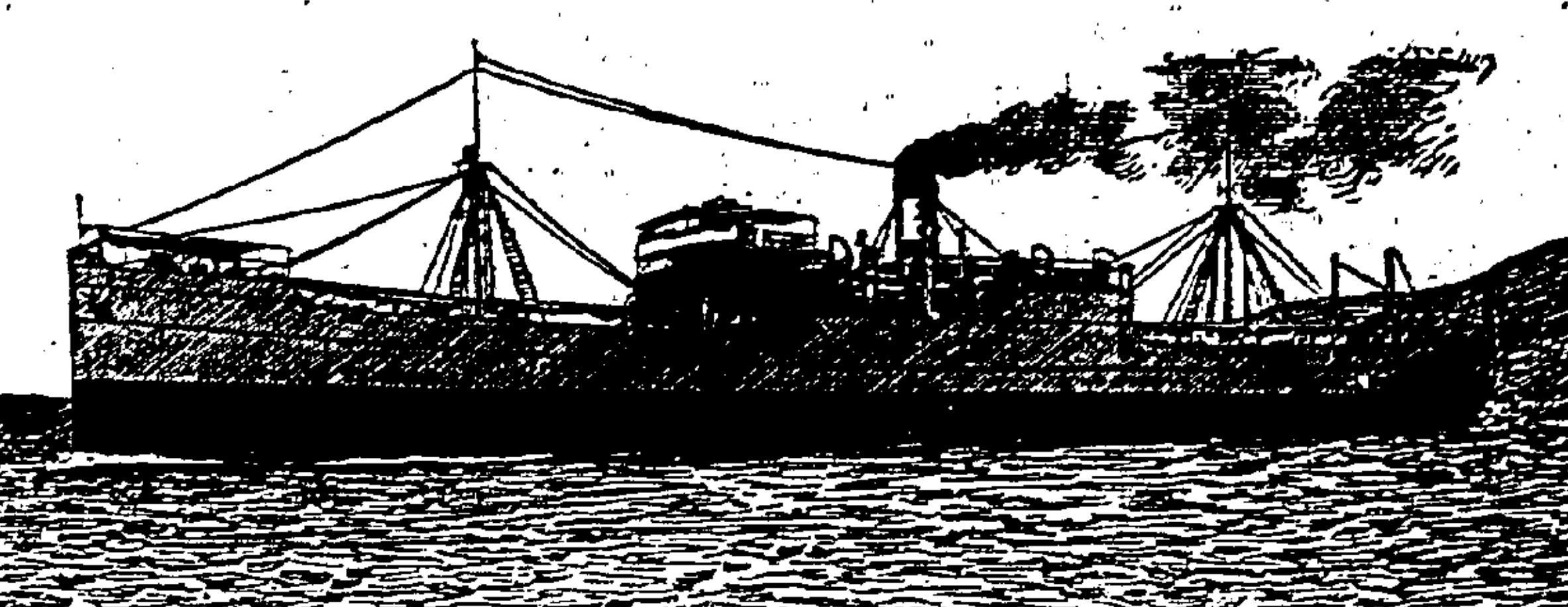
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TH. KRING, Superintendent.
Hongkong, Jan. 12, 1922.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

GERMAN PROPERTY.
Arrangements are being made to abolish the Special Property Administrative Bureau, which came into being as the result of the confiscation of German and Austrian property during the War.

TOKYO PEACE EXHIBITION.
Applicants for space in the Tokyo Prefecture Peace Exhibition number 150,000, including 120,000 from abroad. Four hundred guards and 800 female attendants are being recruited.

NEW TRADE AGREEMENT.
Germany and Portugal have concluded a trade and economic agreement which provides for the most favoured nation treatment. Germans are granted equal rights in Portuguese colonies with the nationals of other powers, and German property in Portuguese territory will be restored if not already liquidated.

MALAYA-BORNEO EXHIBITION, 1922.
The Chinese miners of Parak met to consider representation at the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition. A sub-Committee was formed to deal with the matter and generally it was decided to show the following mining methods: Shafting with log ladders, windlass land-chute kincha, whip, kerosene pump, tin pump, footstamp, wireways, small kongsee house fitted with miners occupying it, dunging woman, models of opencast, lampson shafting and smelting furnace with bellows.

FORMOSAN COAL.
With reference to the recent state of the Formosan coal trade, Mr. Otake, President of the Keelung Coal Mining Company, says that Formosan coal enjoys no exemption from the economic slump, and output is naturally declining, though no restraints are in effect co-operatively as in Japan. Last year, over 1,150,000 tons were produced in the whole island, but this year the amount will not, it is expected, reach even 1,000,000 tons. Of the gross output, about 60 per cent. is held by the Keelung Coal Mining Company, while the rest is produced by many small collieries. Formosan coal compared favourably with Japanese coal in quality on the whole, though some brands are challenged by Chikaho coal, and others are as bad as Onge coal. As for labour, only Formosans are employed, and they earn the same wages as in Japan, though they have less working efficiency. Coal-seams are very near the surface, rendering it easy to mine, besides which transportation is convenient. The Keelung Coal Mining Company is in a position to transport coal immediately to the sea-shores. Supplies can, therefore, be had at exceedingly low figures. Mixed coal of good quality can be had at a little over ¥13 per ton on Keelung wharf. Formosan coal is now being exported in large quantity to the Han-shin district. ¥13 a ton at the wharf is not exceedingly cheap when compared with the ¥7 a ton at the door before the war.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
DILWARA	5,200	14 Jan. noon	S'pore, Colombo & B'bay
EGYPT	8,000	18th Jan.	M'les, London & Antwerp
KASHMIR	8,900	1st Feb.	M'les, London & Antwerp
NAGOYA	7,000	1st Feb.	M'les, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

G. APCAR	4,700	19th Jan.	C'ia via S'pore, P'ang, & R'goon
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ALBANS	4,500	5th Feb.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

JAPAN	6,100	13th Jan.	Yokohama via Shanghai.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	17th Jan.	Yokohama direct.
NAGOYA	7,000	18th Jan.	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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Particulars of sailing times, etc., will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

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SUWA MARU (Calling Manila) Sunday, 22nd Jan., at 11 a.m. FUSHIMI MARU Wednesday, 8th Feb., at 11 a.m. KATORI MARU (Nagasaki direct) Saturday, 4th Mar., at 11 a.m. MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

YOSHINO MARU Tuesday, 17th Jan., at 11 a.m. MISHIMA MARU Tuesday, 24th Jan., at 11 a.m. SADO MARU Friday, 3rd Feb., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM. LDIA MARU Thursday, 19th January. MATSUMOTO MARU Tuesday, 7th February.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES. MALACCA MARU Thursday 9th February. SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU Wednesday, 18th Jan., at 11 a.m. AKI MARU Tuesday, 14th Feb., at 11 a.m.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape. KANAGAWA MARU End of March.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo. WAKASA MARU Monday, 30th January.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon. TATSUNO MARU Tuesday, 24th January.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. TANGO MARU Friday, 17th Feb., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. GENOA MARU Wednesday, 18th January. INABA MARU Friday, 20th Jan. at 11 a.m.

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Haidis	Java	17th Jan.	22nd Jan.	Saigon
Tjipanas	Java	17th Jan.	21st Jan.	Batavia
Tjikembang	Amoy	19th Jan.	21st Jan.	Japan
Tjikodas	Java	21st Jan.	24th Jan.	Japan
Tjikwang	Japan	22nd Jan.	24th Jan.	Sourabaya
Tjikmanok	Java	29th Jan.	2nd Feb.	Amoy/S'hai
Tjikmanok	Java	31st Jan.	3rd Feb.	S'hai/Java

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NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Arakan	S.F. Japan	26th Jan.	30th Jan.	Java
Simaloe	Java	29th Jan.	5th Feb.	S.F. Manila
Saleier	S.F. Japan	30th Jan.	31st Jan.	Batavia

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"TRACIA" 2nd half of February.

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TAIYUAN	13th Jan.	19th Jan. at 4 p.m.
CHANGSHA	about 31st Jan.	about 5th Feb.

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City of Manchester	17th Feb. M'les, London R'dam & H'burg
City of Tokyo	24th Feb. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE.

City of	Sailing
Manchester	17th Feb. M'les, L'don, R'dam & H'burg
Simla	Middle of Mar.
Calcutta	10th May

Subject to change without notice.

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Vessel	Due Hongkong
M.V. "GLENADE"	22nd January.
"GLENAMOY"	31st January.
"GLENTARA"	15th February.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges.
M.V. "GLENNAVY"	29th Jan. GENOA, L'DON, R'DAM & H'BURG.	
"GLENLUCE"	10th Feb. L'DON, R'DAM & H'BURG.	
S.S. "GLENSHANE"	20th Feb. GENOA, M'LES, L'DON, & H'BURG.	

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
HAIPHONG via Hoihow Takong		Sun. 15th Jan. at 10 a.m.
TTAU via S'tow & S'hai Walsing		Tues. 17th Jan. at d'light.
YOKOHAMA & Kobe	Kwaikang	Tues. 17th Jan. at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Wed. 18th Jan. at noon.
BANGKOK	Hopsang	Thurs. 19th Jan. at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang	Sat. 21st Jan. at 3 p.m.

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MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

HORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Fooksang" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 21st Jan., at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST-INDIES.

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Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

C. N. C.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
WUHU	Chinkiang	14th Jan. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Soochow	15th Jan. at d'light.
STOW, SHAI & PUKOW	Linan	15th Jan. at 10 a.m.
XINGPO, SHAI & TTAO	Tientsin	16th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chengtu	17th Jan. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Szechuen	17th Jan. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	17th Jan. at noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Kingyuan	18th Jan. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Shantung	21st Jan. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHAI & PUKOW	Tean	22nd Jan. at 10 a.m.
PAKHUI & HAIPHONG	Kaifong	23rd Jan. at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong Jan. 13, 1922

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Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Halibone	W. C. Pacemore	FRI. 13th Jan. at noon.
Halning	J. S. Thomson	TUES. 17th Jan. at noon.
Halcoog	W. Couper	FRI. 20th Jan. at noon.

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" BORNEO MARU Sailing on or about 16th Feb.

For Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.

S.S. CHERIBON MARU Sailing on or about 1st Feb.

" MACASSAR MARU Sailing on or about 21st Feb.

For further particulars please apply to—

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Tel. No. 2205.

Second Floor, Prince's Building.

SHIPPING NEWS.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE HUANG. According to a Chinese press report the Nantao Public Works and Tax Bureau has decided to construct an iron bridge across the Huangpu at Tungkadoo. Construction is to be begun as soon as the necessary funds are available.

SALE OF A STEAMER. Transactions in ships in Japan are now more lively than ever, as the belief obtains that the present market price of ships is the lowest one possible. The Chishima-maru (1,350 tons) of the Hiroumi Shoji Kaisha has been sold at ¥60 per ton to Mr. Tanaka Zenzaburo of the Hokkaido. This steamer was built in 1891 and is reported to have sold very dearly for her age.

SHIPOWNER MAY ENTER PARLIAMENT.

Sir Philip Wigham Richardson, who has been selected as Unionist candidate for Chertsey Division, is a shipowner, a member of Lloyd's, is prominently associated with the National Rifle Association, and managed a school of musketry during the war. Sir Philip Wigham Richardson is a director of the firm of Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Wallsend, and is a native of Newcastle.

PILOTAGE ON THE YANGTZE.

At a recent meeting of the Lower Yangtze Pilotage Board (formed under the auspices of the Shanghai Marine Underwriters' Association, Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, the British Senior Naval Officer Commanding on the Yangtze, and the Woosung-Hankow Pilot Association) it was agreed to issue pilotage certificates to foreign pilots on the Lower Yangtze as from January 1, 1922. Twenty-four plying pilots have been granted such certificates.

THREE LAUNCHINGS.

According to a compilation made by the Japanese Communications Department, there were three launchings of over 1,000 tons during November. These are the N.Y.K. Haru-no-maru of 10,120 tons (Nagasaki Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard), the Keifuku-maru of 3,650 tons to the order of the Railway Department (Kobe Mitsubishi shipbuilding Yard), and the stock boat, Rhine-maru of 6,500 tons (Kobe Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard). The Keifuku-maru, when completed, will ply between Shimonoeki and Fusan.

"LITTLE HSU" UNDER EYES OF THE POLICE.

According to the International News Agency, "Little" Hsu, the former Anfu leader, has been in hiding in Shanghai since his escape from Peking. Recently, it is said, he has been in communication with Dr. Sun Yat-sen. With a view to preventing him causing any further trouble, the Peking Government has ordered secret service men to keep a strict surveillance on his quarters in Shanghai. He is said to have a dwelling house in the French Concession in Shanghai.

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE.

A Home technical journal says: The shipowners in this country are so happily shaking off interference from the authorities that it is perhaps unnecessary to quote cases of the inevitable result of this evil. But one must remember that although things are tolerably satisfactory to-day they may not be to-morrow, and therefore it is just as well to keep the subject before the public. There are still a few cranks among us who dream of the nationalisation of shipping, and also some who think that the revenue of the country might benefit by putting the "golden egg-laying goose" through a period of forcing, regardless of the certain effect on the life of the bird. Something of that sort is what the Spaniards have been doing lately with their Navigation Act with the result that the well-known firm of Sotary Aznar of Bilbao has decided that something will have to be done, and is therefore making preparations to transfer its very considerable flag of fleet to the Republic of Panama. The authorities of the Central American State no doubt influenced by the cute American business men who advise them, are only too anxious for the change, and it is highly probable that unless the authorities at Madrid are very prompt in passing a measure to prevent it, the ships with the flagged funnel will soon cease to fly the Red and Gold Ensign. It will be a considerable loss to their mercantile marine, for there are over two dozen first-class cargo steamers and a good prospect of several more being added to the fleet when building prices become more reasonable.

"ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE" IN THE YEAR 2000.

Sealed Records for Posterity.

What will the English language sound like in the year 2000 A.D.? This is one of the many fascinating problems now being studied at London University College in Gower-street.

It is occurring the close attention of a brilliant group of phoneticians, who are under the supervision of Professor Daniel Jones.

They are studying the English of the past, and the pronunciation of today, and are analysing the changes which are rapidly taking place in "the King's English."

"We teach English pronunciation here," said Professor Jones to a Press representative, "but it is the type known as Southern educated English."

"There is no standard English pronunciation," he added. "Who is going to make it?"

The other day I had two Hindus here," put in Mr. Lloyd James, his senior assistant, "and, on hearing them speak, I said, 'Your English was taught you by a Scotsman.' They admitted it. And then Miss Ward, another colleague, added, 'I was speaking to a Japanese yesterday, and I said, 'You were taught English by an American.' And this shot proved true."

Our language is changing according to certain laws as immutable as those of the Medes and Persians. They quoted me an example. Take the word "time." Before Chaucer this word was pronounced "teem." Through the centuries it gradually changed so that in Shakespeare's era it was pronounced something like "tyme."

NO CESSATION OF CHANGE.

The movement of change went on to the present day, when it is pronounced "time," but there is no cessation of change, and it is probable that in A.D. 2000 it will be pronounced "toime."

As Professor Henry Sweet has declared, standard English is now a class dialect more than a local dialect, but it is liable to be influenced by local dialects. Each speaker imports into it something of his own local form of speech, whether it be a rustic dialect or the vulgar cockney of London, Liverpool or any other large town.

One might well ask whether all our children are going to speak a form of Cockney in future. The only admission I could obtain from the phoneticians was that these changes could be delayed artificially, but the laws of phonetics would prevail in the end.

"We are making records here of all sorts of English, and they are being sealed up and deposited for historic reference, and one day we hope to have an International Institute of Speech in the archives of which will be deposited all the languages of the world as known and recorded in the 20th century."

THE SPEECH OF CHAUCER.

Some idea of this great work was given me by Mr. James who is himself working hard upon Chaucer. "In Africa there are several hundred languages absolutely untouched," he said. "The Bantu race alone has 200 different languages. All of these languages await scientific investigation."

It is difficult to reproduce here the immense changes which have taken place in our English as it is spoken, because to interpret it to the reader one has to use a special international phonetic script, but to bear the silvery voice of Miss Ward reading Chaucer's poems as the poet himself would have loved to hear them read was like being suddenly awakened in the midst of an early pastoral English scene.

There is a tendency for dialects to die out with the spread of education and improving transport, and one of the valuable works which the dialect societies are doing is to preserve the minority forms of the English language. But it would be a great task to do for the British Isles what Prof. Joseph Wright has done for the Windhill dialect in a suburb of Shipley, Yorkshire.

GRAMOPHONE SURVEY ON SPEECH.

So the experts at Gower-street have a vision of an officially attempted complete phonetic survey by gramophone of the British Isles. So perfect are the recording instruments (such as the klorograph recently installed) that there is no dialect which could not be recorded, both in sound and symbol to-day, so that in 1,000 years' time scientific workers could know how each human group held converse.

It is a great pity that so many countless centuries of articulation are lost for record purposes, but I had illustrated for me how, by means of X-ray photography, the changes in English pronunciation take place. The formation of the organs of speech in all phases of articulation are photographed and analysed, and that is the way in which unknown languages are deciphered and interpreted for purposes of modern study.

For instance, there is one change taking place in our language to-day which is very difficult to prove except by this X-ray method. It is noticeably spreading everywhere, and has been observed by phonetic students, not only in Scotland, but all over the country. It is called the "glottal stop." This is an example of it: Instead of saying, "I put the water in the bottle," it is said phonetically this way, "I put the war-uh in the boh-ul."

This is not exactly a true rendering, but the fashion of suddenly stopping the glottal down is growing so much that in 100 years' time the word "mutton" is likely to be pronounced "muh-un." That is an opinion expressed by Professor Jones.

Another aspect for consideration of what our grandchildren's children will talk like is the admission of new words into the dictionary. Words are rolling in from all parts, and a very valuable asset when completed will be the Army slang dictionary now being compiled under the direction of Major Houliks.

And as new words come in with new pronunciation, so others die. Whoever to-day hears of the word "Samuel" as Mr. Well would have it? Professor A. J. Ellis, in his works, declared that he had never remembered coming across an instance, and it is likely that the fashion for making the "v" a "w" was dying out in Dickens's early days.

Will our posterity speak more quickly than we do? This is hard to say, and Professor Jones and his colleagues point out that there is no record to go by though it has been asserted by Professor Wild in his history of modern colloquial English that the tendency to slipshod speech is by no means a modern tendency. On the other hand, outside influences making one age more neurotic than another are bound to react upon the delivery of a nation's small talk.

PROBLEM OF "CORRECT" ENGLISH.

A huge controversy has raged round the question as to what is the "correct" English. One might, without anything more than superficial consideration, have plumped for "public school" pronunciation rather than, say, the dialect of Wiltshire or the "coops and ahs" of Yorkshire words.

But even this public school phonetics is derived from regional and class dialects, and the authorities at University College point out, with an obstinacy that must be exasperating to some schools of thought, that there are differences between the "Oxford accent" and say, the "Kensington" or Scottish University ways of speech.

"If I taught English in Scotland and delivered a lecture as I should here," declared Mr. Lloyd James, "I should not be tolerated. I should have my pronunciation described as miming South-eastern English."

But when all is said about these finer distinctions of English pronunciations and the impossibility of getting a meticulous exactitude for our language, it is an undoubted fact that English is growing in importance all over the world. Thus the Government of Latvia, the State which recently broke away from Russia geographically, has decided to place English as the first foreign language upon its educational curriculum.

COMING WORLD LANGUAGE.

They have broken with the Russian traditions, and it is significant that they have appealed to the London University for assistance, with the result that this new and foremost language subject will be taught scientifically and on purely phonetic lines in the schools throughout the country.

With the development of an English Institute of Speech there is no reason why English should not become the language of the greater part of the world in centuries to come. Though its pronunciation will be very different from what it is to-day.

SHARK FISHING AT SINGAPORE.

Sequel To Diver's Injury.

Bluejackets on their way home from China on the steamer Bellemophon, spent a great deal of their time during their brief stay at Singapore, in fishing for sharks in the neighbourhood of West Wharf, where the Bellemophon has been lying. The incident which led up to the bluejackets adopting this pastime was a regrettable one, for some two hours after the Bellemophon's arrival a Malay boy diver, diving for coins flung into the water from the ship had his leg practically torn off by one of several sharks which had followed the ship in from the roads, and he is reported to have since died.

A large piece of beef, of about eleven or twelve pounds, was obtained from the butcher's shop and fastened to a large shark hook on the end of a stout rope and flung into the sea. Within twenty minutes a large female shark had been hooked by Mr. G. Purdy, and being brought to the surface, was disposed of by rifle fire. The shark was found to be 9 feet 8 inches in length, measuring over 3 feet in girth, and 2 feet 2 inches across the jaw. The shark was cut up by the Chinese coolies working on the ship, the teeth and jaw-bones being quickly seized upon by the sailors as souvenirs.

The line was again thrown over and some two hours later an even larger shark was hooked. Operations were continued during the night and yesterday but without result.

WORLD WIDE SPORT.

It is said that Jack Dempsey is to be in Ireland soon to give exhibitions in the cause of charity.

The Congress of the international Athletic Society has decided that the next international championship meeting will be held at Stockholm in the spring of 1922.

The big trout competition held during the past season in connection with the Galashiels Working Men's Angling Association has been won by James Milnes with a fish which weighed 2 lb. 14 oz.

The Scottish League are considering the question of players' benefits so that the matter may be placed on a more satisfactory basis.

The Australasian Rugby men have taken to themselves about £13,000 up to date as their share in the tour. The cost of the trip was estimated to be about £16,000, and as there were 16 games to be played, including a Test, there was every prospect of a good balance on the right side.

H. Le Vack, the crack rider of Indian motor cycles, has added several records to the already long list achieved by him. The highest speed attained was 107 1/2 miles per hour, one mile an hour over his own record for a kilometre from a flying start. With a sidecar attached he broke both short and long distance records, his speed for 100 miles being 70.13 m.p.h., as against his own previous best of 61.98 m.p.h.

The West of Scotland Cricket Club have engaged Herbert Wilson, of Eastwood, Nottingham, as their professional for 1922. He was a member of the ground staff at Trent Bridge and has played for the county.

P. Morrice, the fast bowler, who used to be well known in Scotland, is leaving his old Lancashire League club, Todmorden.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day	on date.	on date.
Barometer	30.00	29.97	29.94
Temperature	69	66	69
Humidity	60	88	79
Wind Direction	E.	E.	E.
Wind Force	4	4	3
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.09	0.00	0.04
Highest open air			
Temperature on the 12th	69		
Lowest open air			
Temperature on the 13th	65		
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.			
H. K. Observatory, Jan. 13.			

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EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 11.)
SELLING.

1/1T	2/7
Demand	2/7 1/2
10 d/s	
30 d/s	
1 m/s	2/7 1/2
1/1T Shanghai	Nom.
1/1T Singapore	111 1/2
1/1T Japan	113 1/2
1/1T India	194 1/2
1/1T San Francisco	54 1/2
1/1T New York	149
1/1T Java	Nom.
1/1T Marks	Nom.
1/1T France	6.60
Demand, Paris	

BUYING.

1 m/s. L/C	2/8 1/2
1 m/s. D/P	2/9
3 m/s. L/C	2/9 1/4
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	2/10 3/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	57 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
5 m/s. France	7.20
5 m/s. France	7.40
Demand, Germany	
Demand, New York	54 1/2
1/1T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	194 1/2
1/1T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	113 1/2
1/1T Yokohama	113 1/2
Demand, Manila	111 1/2
Demand, Singapore	149
Demand, Batavia	Nom.
1/1T Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	80 1/2
Sovereign	Nom. 7.50
Gold leaf per Tael	
Bar Silver, ready	35 1/2
forward	34 1/2
Bank of England rates 5%	
New York/London	4.23 1/4

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10 "	1/10% pm.
5 "	9/10% pm.
Canton sub. coins	17 3/4% dis.
Hongkong Jan. 13, 1922.	

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M. E. F. AIRY,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, Jan. 12, 1922.

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WEATHER REPORT.

Jan. 13d. 12h. 05m.—Pressure has increased slightly in the North and decreased slightly in the South.

The Mongolian anticyclone continues to move eastward. Fresh monsoon may be expected along the E. coast of China and moderate monsoon over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day. 0.03 inch. Total since January 1st. 0.53 inches, against an average of 0.33 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap

Rock

2 Formosa Channel

3 South coast of China between H.K. & Lamoocks.

4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H.K. Observatory, Jan. 13, 1922.

TIME SIGNALS.

The time ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. only.

The ball is hoisted half mast at the 55th minute and full mast at the 57th minute. Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time, it will be lowered at five minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at the following hour, if possible.

Should the time ball be out of order the above routine will be carried out with the flag "Z" on the storm signal mast.

Time signals are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory wireless mast. From 8h. 56m. 0s. to 9h. 0m. 0s. p.m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even seconds, except at the 2nd, 23rd, 50th, 32nd, and 54th of each minute.

The hours refer to Hongkong Standard Time (8 hours east of Greenwich).

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